

*6 Suffolks*

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 416. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. [ONE PENNY.]

## THE EXECUTION AT WINCHESTER.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, the final sentence of the law was carried into effect at the county prison, on William Dixon, who was condemned to death on the 18th of last month for the wilful murder of Corporal William Brett. The following, it may be remembered, were the circumstances. The culprit was stationed with his regiment, the 7th Fusiliers, at the camp at Aldershot, and occupied part of a hut of which his victim was the corporal in charge. Brett had occasion to report Dixon several times for trifling breaches of discipline, but not more than—or indeed so much as—other non-commissioned officers had done under whom Dixon was from time to time. On the 20th of July some of the men of the regiment were engaged in filling the mattresses, but the culprit and a comrade named Henshall left their duty and went away to the canteen, where they were found drinking, and from whence they were fetched by Corporal Brett to continue the work. After it was done Dixon and Henshall went and had more drink, and on returning to the hut Henshall got his rifle from the rack, and on being asked what he was going to do made use of threats against Brett, declaring he would "put his light cut before night." Seeing that he was under the influence of drink he was removed to the guard-room, and very soon afterwards Dixon

was seen in the act of handling his rifle, and as the deceased was approaching the hut he levelled the weapon at him. One of his comrades, named Adams, called out to him to mind what he was about, upon which the culprit pointed the rifle at him, and said that he should have the contents of it if he interfered. Dixon then levelled his gun at the corporal just as he was entering the hut, and shot him through the head, killing him on the spot. After the occurrence Dixon quietly gave up his rifle, saying at the time, "Now I am satisfied. I've done it." After his committal to the county prison he was asked what he was brought there for, and he replied, "For shooting Corporal Brett." The deputy-governor of the prison said that was a bad job, and inquired how it came about, to which Dixon replied, "Well, he was always bullying me." He also referred to the same subject when he asked the schoolmaster of the gaol to write a letter to his mother, and tell her that Corporal Brett had acted like a tyrant to him. At that time such was the only reason he at all gave for the commission of the act. Justice to the memory of the murdered man demands that it should be here stated that at the trial he was proved to have been a kind, humane, and considerate man to those under him. Subsequently, as Dixon was being brought to London to take his trial, he seemed to be very unhappy, and spoke in most affectionate terms of his

mother, at the same time saying that drink was the cause of what had happened; and it certainly did appear at the trial that the prisoner had been a great deal addicted to drink, though only occasionally, and then not to any great excess; nor did it appear that the reports of Dixon made by Brett were for the offence of drunkenness. The evidence showed that at the time of the murder the culprit was not intoxicated. All these matters were elicited at the trial before Mr. Justice Montagu Smith, at the Central Criminal Court, London, where the culprit was tried under the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament, and a plea of insanity was set up by Mr. Douglas Straight, who defended Dixon through the humane intervention of Mr. Morant, the high sheriff of the county. After a very patient trial a verdict of guilty was returned on the clearest possible evidence, there not being anything to justify or support the plea of insanity, but to the surprise of everybody the jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. To that the Home Secretary—acting, of course, upon the report of the learned judge who tried the case and the facts as adduced in evidence—did not give any effect, and indeed a general impression of the circumstances pointed to the, if possible, more heinous crime—that the wretched man, incensed against Brett, had plied his comrade Henshall with



PRINCE ARTHUR RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX, CANADA.—(SEE PAGE 1436.)  
THE LONDON HERALD.—420.



drink to induce him to do the dreadful deed, which his arrest for 'drunkenness' prevented, and in the desperation of disappointment Dixon fired the fatal shot himself.

The culprit was brought down to Winchester the evening he was convicted, and ever since he had been under charge his general conduct had been orderly. He was most attentive to all instruction given to him. He was, however, exceedingly reserved, but evidently felt his position a good deal, especially during the last few days. On Sunday he received Holy Communion, and afterwards wrote the following statement, and made an earnest request that his last words should be made public:—

"I, William Dixon, now lying under sentence of death for the wilful murder of Corporal Brett, beg to state that my sentence is a just one for the terrible deed I committed and for which I am very sorry. It is my earnest wish to seek forgiveness from the friends of Corporal Brett for the injury I had so unwarrantably inflicted on him as well as on them by my most wicked act. It is too late now for me to expect any answer to this request, but I hope they may tell my God they have forgiven me; also, that my neglect of God and my love of drink, as well as my evil passions should have led me to such a deed. Surely if soldiers, and especially young soldiers, could know what misery and wretchedness follow such conduct as mine they would never allow their passions to be their master and continue such a course of drink and other vices as have been my ruin and the cause of my taking a fellow-creature's life and a comrade's, who deserved a better fate, and whose brother was my friend and companion. I now feel I can make no adequate satisfaction for my sin and crime. I fear it is almost useless to hope my fate will prove a warning to many of my comrades and companions in the regiment I belong to. I only wish they knew what I have gone through since I committed the crime. Perhaps then they would not be so likely to imitate my example in that or any other respect. My present anxiety and sorrow has many causes. I have sinned against God all my life. I have wickedly and unjustly deprived a fellow-creature of life, and involved his friends as well as my own in grief and misery. I feel I dare hardly expect any forgiveness from man or mercy from God, but for His great love in Christ Jesus, and my only hope is solely in that saviour. Had I learned to know more of Him years ago I might have escaped this shameful end, and had a more satisfactory hope in a dying hour. I hope God may have mercy on me for Christ's sake, and I wish that my death may prove a terror and a warning to people, and especially to soldiers who are going on as I used to do. I should be thankful if this may meet the eyes of Corporal Brett's brother and friends and the eyes of the men in my regiment.

"Signed in the presence of the governor, the chaplain, and the schoolmaster."

"Sunday, September 5, 1869."

The culprit retired to rest early, and slept well until half-past two, when he seemed somewhat restless, but soon composed himself again to sleep. The bell rang at half-past five, and at six the chaplain (the Rev. Foster Rogers) visited him, and remained with him to the last. Shortly before eight Calcraft was taken to the room where the culprit was, and the process of pinioning was at once proceeded with. The sad ceremony was soon complete, and the ghastly procession to the drop was formed. The scaffold had been erected in the yard at the back of the prison, and over the convict burial ground, the most sickening part of the arrangements being a large deposit of lime at the side of the scaffold. The mournful procession was headed by the chaplain reading the burial service, and on reaching the drop the final process of pinioning was completed. The noise being adjusted the bolt was drawn, and the unhappy man, who had hardly made a struggle, died almost instantaneously. A black flag was hoisted on the prison gate as the drop fell, and remained there for an hour; but not more than fifty persons were outside the goal during the sad proceedings. All due arrangements were made for the admission of the Press, who in this instance were the sole representatives of the public. The inquest on the body was held in the afternoon.

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE QUEEN went out at Balmoral on Monday morning last week, attended by Lady Churchill; and Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The Prince of Wales dined with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Earl Granville had the honour of being invited. The Queen went out on the Tuesday morning with Princess Louise, and drove to Ait-na-Guithasach in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby. Princess Christian rode out in the morning, attended by the Hon. Miss Lascelles. Prince Christian went out deer-stalking.

Earl Granville left Balmoral. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, left Balmoral on Wednesday morning, and proceeded by railway from Ballater to Callander, where Her Majesty was received by Mr. and Lady Emily Macnaghton and Sir Malcolm and Lady Helen Macgregor. Her Majesty drove from thence to Inverrossachs, which had been placed at the Queen's disposal by Mr. Macnaghton.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE TROSSACHS.

The Queen and Princesses Louise and Beatrice left Balmoral on Wednesday last week, as already stated, en route for Inverrossachs, the seat of Mr. Stewart Macnaghton. The Royal party left Balmoral in the morning, and reached Aberdeen at 11.2 a.m., where a stoppage took place for five minutes. The train left at 11.7, and arrived at Bridge of Don Junction at 12.18 p.m., where a stoppage of five minutes again took place to allow the engine to take in water. Bridge of Don Junction was left at 12.23 p.m., and Dunblane Junction was reached at 2.31 p.m. At 2.36 p.m. the journey was resumed; Doune was passed at 2.50, and Callander reached at 3.0—the appointed time. The station at Callander was appropriately and tastefully decorated with plants and shrubs. Colonel Ponsonby assisted Her Majesty from the carriage, and through him Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Mr. Macnaghton, and their friends were introduced to Her Majesty, who was

graciously pleased to accept a bouquet from the granddaughter of Mr. Macnaghton. Carriages were in waiting outside the station for the Royal party and suite. The first carriage, which was drawn by two grey horses, with a postilion, contained the Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Lady Churchill. Before leaving Callander, Mr. McGowan presented Her Majesty with a copy of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The Royal party lost no time in driving to Inverrossachs House. The house is beautifully situated beside Loch Vennachar, a spot which will remain famous so long as the "Lady of the Lake" continues to be read. The Royal party have since made several excursions. Her Majesty, accompanied by the young princesses and by the members of her suite, left Inverrossachs on Thursday forenoon about eleven o'clock, on a drive along perhaps one of the most romantic roads in the whole of the Perthshire Highlands. On Friday the weather of the Trossachs district was very uninviting. In the morning the sky was overcast, and though the sun was seen two or three times during the forenoon, yet the day continued cloudy, and the summits of Ben Venue and Ben Ledi were enveloped in mist. Though very dull, it continued fair, however, and during the forenoon, Her Majesty with the princesses, and attended by Colonel Ponsonby, walked in the grounds adjoining the house of Inverrossachs. In the afternoon Her Majesty, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, drove to the grave of Rob Roy, in the burial-ground of the quiet hamlet of Balquhider. The Royal party left Inverrossachs shortly after three o'clock, and drove by the side of Vennachar loch and water to Gartchonzie-bridge, which was crossed. On Saturday, the Queen took a pleasure trip through the Trossachs, and had an afternoon's sail on Loch Lomond. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby were in attendance upon her. The excursionists were favoured with pleasant weather. Starting from Inverrossachs at nine o'clock, they had the full benefit of the bracing morning air to be enjoyed among the hills, and the day, though at no period very clear or bright, was still fine for the season, the views obtained being sufficiently expansive to afford Her Majesty on this her first visit to the queen of Scottish lakes an imposing idea of the grandeur of its scenery. The people in the district of the Trossachs had got word of her coming, and the visit was everywhere awaited with eager expectation. Strict attention was, however, paid to her wish that the excursion should be as private as possible. Her Majesty, who brought a bunch of heather with her from the carriage, wore on the steamer a black hat, and was provided for the "voyage" with a heavy grey shawl. Princess Beatrice wore a dress of the Stuart tartan.

A rumour that Her Majesty would on Sunday attend Callander parish church caused a large congregation to assemble in the forenoon, and there was a numerous crowd outside the building. Her Majesty, however, was not present. The weather was dull. The Queen walked out in the grounds at Inverrossachs, attended by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, and afterwards visited the farm of Colnagrag, tenanted by Mr. Stewart. The afternoon was misty, and one or two showers of rain fell.

On Monday several rumours were in circulation as to which route Her Majesty was likely to take during the day. It was believed by some that a visit would be made to the ruins of Doune Castle, which are beautifully situated on the banks of the river Teith, and, in expectation of the visit, several flags were displayed in the village of Doune, while great excitement prevailed amongst the inhabitants. In Callander, also, the excitement was great during the morning, and all the inhabitants and visitors seemed to be on the look-out for Her Majesty, who would doubtless have gratified them by driving through the village had the morning looked at all bright. The afternoon having however cleared up, Her Majesty and Princesses Louise and Beatrice, attended by Colonel Ponsonby and Lady Churchill, drove to Lochearnhead, thus going over a portion at least of the route which it was intended to have travelled during the day. The Royal party left Inverrossachs at three o'clock, and, passing over Gartchonzie-bridge, drove by Kilmahog-toll through the Pass of Leny, and round the margin of Loch Lubnaig. The road then leads by Ardhullary Farmhouse, Ruinacrag, Strathyre, and King's House, to Lochearnhead. In returning, the same route was taken, and Inverrossachs was reached at about half-past seven o'clock.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### FASHIONS.

(Abridged from the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

WITH the coming in of September, Paris and London modistes alike commence to bestir themselves to decide upon the autumn fashions, but as yet it is too early to pronounce strongly upon such matters, the most that one can safely do being to indicate tendencies or venture to report probabilities. Then, when one attempts to describe "the fashions" as they are, the difficulty is even greater. The fashionable world is scattered—enjoying invigorating sea breezes or delightful mountain air; some, content with the quiet calm of country life; others, seeking strength, "drinking the waters," and participating in the various gaieties which usually characterise the lovely places noted for their health-giving waters; and when it is remembered, as it has been justly remarked, that "La Mode" is supposed to provide a different style for each, and even that that which is appropriate for one watering-place is not "the thing" for another, we are sure our readers will endorse our opinion.

We have, however, endeavoured to supply pretty full reports of La Mode at our principal English as well as Continental and American watering-places, and these, with the following supplementary notes, will have placed our readers in possession of all the facts worth recording.

Light and thin materials, *Le Pollet* states, are nearly all made in short costumes now, excepting, of course, when destined merely for evening wear or for ceremonial visits. White ecru and maize are the shades generally preferred. These are trimmed in a variety of fashions, black velvet still being the most usual trimming. Valenciennes is also much used in combination with the velvet. Plaited flounces remain much in vogue. China crape, chalis and striped sultane make the most elegant costume. Crape de sole, foulard, pique, batiste, toile, percale, and cashmere with taffetas, are all worn. White is above all suitable for seaside wear, al-

most every colour being more or less injured by the sea air. Plain black gauze, trimmed with black, worn over a skirt of light-coloured silk, is very pretty.

There are also some very elegant dresses made of black tulle, embroidered with bouquets of coloured flowers—some with large pansies, with their foliage, the pattern running crossways on the skirt; others with flowers of a variety of colours. These are made en tunique over skirts of black, white, or coloured silk. Upper short dresses of black taffetas are found extremely useful, especially for travelling; they can be worn with a variety of under-skirts, and make a nice change of toilette.

Taffetas is coming again into favour somewhat, principally, perhaps, from the fact of its being less liable to crumple and tear than the thinner materials necessitating such frequent change.

We find not unfrequently that under-skirts are trimmed with three bouillonnés, with a heading. If the upper skirt be of leno, pale-coloured barege or sultane, the bouillonnés are headed with a narrow fringe or Valenciennes; if the colour be a dark shade, with a narrow black guipure, or simply a binding of taffetas at each edge.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES.

There is little to say about bonnets for the present month, as hats take up the attention of most modistes at this season; still there are many elegant models, from which we select, first, "The Bouquet," so called because it is really a bouquet of moss rosebuds, elegantly arranged on the summit of the head, with brides of plaited pink gauze.

"L'Elegant," of white gauze, with brides of the same carried round the chin, and fastened at the side by a blue velvet butterfly. A bow of blue velvet above the forehead, and long white feather falling over the chignon.

A third of white straw with bandeau of black velvet, on which are three pink roses separated by coques of black gauze, which continue so as to form brides, fastened at the side under a rose.

A fanchon of black lace, trimmed with black and white grapes; a full-blown rose at the side, rather high up, and a second behind the ear close to the chignon. Short rounded brides of black lace, fastened under the chin, and black satin strings, tied under the chignon.

English poplin will be fashionable for autumn wear. On this black velvet and Valenciennes are used in trimming; the velvet laid on the flounces, which are scalloped, and the lace sewn on the edge of the scallops. Poplin and cashmere are very suitable for short costumes—for instance, the under-skirt made of poplin, white striped with a colour, the flounce or flounces piped with a silk of the colour of the stripe. The upper-skirt of plain cashmere, matching the stripe, trimmed with plisses, or with thick chenille fringe, and looped up at the sides and back, or only at the sides, according to taste. Plaid is also likely to be in favour as the season advances. Scarlet, mauve, and sky-blue under-skirts are worn by some ladies at the seaside, but in this the upper-skirt should be of either grey or black. The most simple evening dress at the watering-places is a skirt of light silk, with a thin high tunique, white or matching the under-skirt, opened in front, and with a sash of silk.

## REVIEWS.

*The Mining Quarterly*, No. 2. (Mann Nephews, 39, Cornhill.)

This is the second number of a new mining journal, of which we had occasion to speak favourably on its appearance. It is edited by Dr. Nolan, who has done good service in literature, and contains articles on the "Origin and Progress of Mining," "History of Mining in Britain," "The Origin and Formation of Metals," &c., besides the numerous mining reports, City news, correspondence, &c. We wish the venture abundant success.

*Britannia*. Edited by Arthur A. Beckett. Illustrated by Matt Morgan. (Office: 199, Strand, W.C.)

The story-telling of this excellent magazine is divided this month mainly between "Fallen among Thieves," and "The Commentaries of Major Blake;" of the latter a large instalment being given. Of the general articles the more important are on "Stage Censorship," and "History of Trade Marks." The illustrations are excellent.

**BAD NEWS FOR BAD SPEAKERS.**—Members of Parliament are threatened with a new and most frightful danger, much worse than the explosion in the crypt, which is to blow them into the air. A mechanic named Gensoul has invented a machine which reports speeches verbatim. The idea is the same as that which governed the "mechanical compositor," from which such great things were once hoped. The reporter sits down before a piano, and plays, as it were, upon the keys, each stroke placing part of a word upon his copy. When in full practice he can outstrip the swiftest speaker. There are very few speakers in either House whose speeches, thus reported, would not be wearisome in the extreme, full of repetitions, mental stammerings, and mistakes, which the reporter at present omits. Perhaps five men in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Haddfield, and Sir J. Coleridge, could stand it; but to the majority of speakers photographic reporting would be ruin.

**PERFECT HEALTH** to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, pallidation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68,413: "Rem. — The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tin: 1s. 10d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s., at all grocers, and 163, William-street, New York.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

**SCIENCE AND ART.**—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weight not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Weddings, Birthdays, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.



# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, &c.

A new play, written by Mr. Byron for Mr. J. L. Toole, will be produced at the Gaiety at Christmas.

Mr. JAMES COOKE, the equestrian, died at Portobello on Sunday. He retired from the circus in 1856, and has since resided in Edinburgh.

The Milan *Trovatore* announces that the Princess de Solms (Countess Ratazzi) is writing both words and music to a new opera, entitled *Byron*.

Dr. SRIERS, author of a well-known French and English dictionary, as well as various esteemed educational works, died a few days ago at his residence at Passy. His age was sixty-two.

MADLLE. MALLINGER, the swimming *prima donna* of Herr Wagner's new opera, is about to marry Herr Düringsfeld, a comedian, who once saved her from an assassin's pistol at the expense to himself of a serious wound.

Miss NEILSON has accepted an engagement at the Gaiety, and will appear in October in a play by Mr. John Oxenford. During a stay in Normandy Miss Neilson has given readings from the English poets in Dieppe and in Etretat.

It will be remembered that last year Mr. Charles Dickens was left executor by that eccentric clergyman, the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townsend. He is now, we understand, about to publish an account of his late friend's "Religious Opinions."

The *American Nation* attributes the non-existence of a leading comic journal in the States to the fact of there being so many funny contributors to various newspapers. These are described as feeble, but as perhaps capable of being made strong by combining. "Our artists," says the *Nation*, "we should 'have to breed,' probably."

It is said that Mr. William Cullen Bryant approves the plan of Miss S. A. Brock, an American authoress, of collecting in a volume the one favourite poem of each of the American poets. Mr. Bryant approves it "as showing the comparative favour with which our poets regard what they have written."

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT, the English preraaphaelite painter, who had been spending three or four days in Naples, has just left by the Rubattino line of steamers, for Messina and Alexandria in Egypt. He is, we understand, about to spend a year in the East, where he intends to paint another picture similar to the two great paintings which have gained him such a world-wide reputation.

Mrs. DIXON, better known as Mdme. Bertha Purcell, has died of consumption at the early age of thirty. Her fatal disease was much accelerated by over-exertion. She was not much known in London, but in the provinces was highly esteemed as a *prima donna* in English opera. She was admired and respected by all who knew her for her generous and amiable character.

The scandal of the Cracovian monastery is being turned to dramatic use for two of the Florence theatres. It is also said to be in preparation at a third. At the Prince Humbert Theatre in Florence, one of the pieces founded on this subject was to be produced for the first time last Saturday evening, under the title of "La Monaca di Cracovia, ovvero Venti Anni murata in una Cella."

Mlle. Déjazet's exodus from the stage will be marked by an extraordinary piece of good fortune. She shortly makes her farewell appearance at the theatre which bears her name, in a new comedy by Sardou. After reaping the golden harvest that his fame will certainly bring to her, she will receive £10,000 from Baron Hausmann, who has determined to demolish her theatre to make way for one of his improvements. Mlle. Déjazet is nearly seventy-five.

Two of Mr. Robertson's plays have been given for the first time in New York. The Theatre Comique opened on the 16th of August with "David Garrick," Mr. George Boniface playing the part originally supported by Mr. Sothorn. A very favourable reception was awarded this piece, which a portion of the New York press asserts to be its author's masterpiece. An Adelphi farce, "The Pretty Horsebreaker," was also played for the first time on the same occasion.

A good deal of excitement has been caused in Paris by an attempt on the part of some person unknown to disfigure the group in front of the New Opera, executed by M. Carpeaux, by breaking a bottle of ink over it. The group in question when first exposed was variously criticised, some people contending that the artist deserved well of his country for launching into something original, and others declaring that his originality was nothing but indecency. The centre figure of the group is a man holding aloft a tambourine, and beneath him are some naked women dragging each other round in a ring, and supposed to be dancing. It must be acknowledged that these nude figures seem heartily ashamed of being thus exposed to the public gaze, and the ink bottle is supposed to have been hurled at the ladies by an indignant paterfamilias. A great outcry has been raised against the author of this piece of vandalism, and no such attack has been made on a public monument since a gentleman broke the nose of one of the colossal female figures in the Place de la Concorde, because the lady resembled his wife.

A curious story comes from New York *via* Paris, with reference to the rivalries of two actresses. A fair *cantatrice* made her *début* at the Théâtre Italien in New York, but her efforts failed to obtain the applause of the audience. Another *artiste*, who made her *début* at the same time, was, however, received with enthusiasm. The steps taken by the non-successful lady to reverse this order of things were worthy of Barnum. She engaged and paid a number of musicians who gave her an anonymous serenade. Whilst they were discoursing sweet music, a number of men with sticks arrived and unmercifully beat them and drove them away. The band complained that they were being ill-treated by men who were hired by the rival of the lady they were serenading. The enormous crowd which had assembled took their part, and permitted them to finish their performance. Next evening the theatre was filled with sympathetic Yankees, and the originally unsuccessful *cantatrice* was received with the wildest applause. We may be sure that this anecdote lost nothing during its transmission through Paris.

MANY of our readers may be interested in learning that during the past year 42,331 volumes and pamphlets were added to the library of the British Museum (including books of music and volumes of newspapers), of which 992 were presented, 6,099 were received in pursuance of the laws of English copyright, 346 were received under the international copyright treaties, and 34,894 were acquired by purchase. There were added also 33,403 parts of volumes (or separate numbers of periodical publications and of works in progress).

A total of 1,145 sets of newspapers were received from the Inland Revenue offices of the United Kingdom, of which 131 were published in Scotland, 138 in Ireland, 238 in London, and 638 in the rest of England. Of music, 2,121 pieces were acquired, each piece complete in itself, of which 1,527 were received by English and 576 by international copyright, and 18 were purchased. Of 779 portions of musical works in progress, 473 were received by English and 306 by international copyright, and 253 works of music of greater extent than single pieces were also acquired, comprising 25 by English, 66 by international copyright, and 162 by purchase. A total of 5,773 articles were received in the department, not included in the foregoing enumeration of volumes and parts of volumes, consisting of playbills, single pieces of music, broadsides, songs, ballads, and other miscellaneous items, giving a grand total of 81,507 articles received during 1868 in the department.

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6, Evening.

The alarming reports spread to-day on the Bourse respecting the health of the Emperor are declared to be completely inaccurate. The Emperor passed a portion of the morning dictating, as usual, to M. Conti, his private secretary. The fall on the Bourse to-day is chiefly attributable to the fall upon the German Bourses. This evening's journals state that his Majesty has suffered no relapse.

PARIS, Monday, 7 p.m.

To-day another panic took place at the Bourse. It was reported that the condition of the Emperor's health had given fresh anxiety to his medical advisers, and that alarming local symptoms had taken place. A rush to sell at any price was the consequence amongst speculators, whilst orders to dispose of securities to a large amount had arrived from the provinces. Despite the fall of last week, Rente to-day opened at 70fr. 50c., and rapidly fell so low as 69fr. 75c., thus losing 1fr. 50c. on Saturday's quotations. In railway shares the best lines have fallen from 30fr. to 40fr.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 6, Evening.

The last band of Carlists in the province of Gerona has disappeared.

A telegram from General Caballero de Rodas, Governor-General of Cuba, announces the dispersion of the insurgents in the central district.

## DEATH OF PRINCE FREDERICK OF HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern-Hechingen died yesterday of apoplexy at the castle of Nettow. By his demise the line of Hohenzollern-Hechingen becomes extinct.

## ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6.

Prince Charles leaves for Vienna to-morrow, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria, and will proceed thence to Switzerland to visit his family. His highness will afterwards go to Paris, Brussels, and Berlin, to the Sovereigns representing the protecting Powers of Roumania.

## THE GERMAN EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

GOTH, Sept. 3.

Dr. Peterman has received a first letter from the German expedition to the North Pole, containing intelligence to July 29. Contrary winds and storms had detained the expedition until July in the North Sea, and forced it to keep near the coast of Norway. The first ice was encountered on July 12, lat. 74 N., long. 10 W. Up to the 29th July the expedition had not reached the coast of Greenland, which was, however, in sight. At 25 German miles from the coast the soundings showed a depth of 7,000 feet. Captain Koldewey reports that the position of affairs is very different from that met with in 1868. The temperature is higher, the winds more constant, and the ice looser; but from the 9th to the 29th July much foggy weather prevailed. The ship is in excellent condition, and the crew in good health.

## ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sept. 6.

At a levee on Saturday, Sir John Young made a speech, in which he stated that opposition to confederation was rapidly subsiding. He praised the energy and industry of the people of the province, and predicted that the Dominion, led by Great Britain, would rapidly attain to a condition of virtuous prosperity.

## AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

President Grant has gone to Saratoga, where he will remain a fortnight.

An increase of lawlessness is reported from Texas. A fight has occurred at San Patricio between the troops and a band of outlaws, the latter being routed. Several were killed on both sides.

## PRINCE ARTHUR.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur attended a ball given here in his honour last night.

The prince was received with great enthusiasm at the towns on the route from Pictou.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.

Prince Arthur attended yesterday at a picnic given by the citizens of Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur left to-day for New Brunswick.

## WORKMEN'S STRIKE AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.

Three thousand ship labourers are on strike in this city. There was considerable riotous conduct yesterday, and the military were called out to preserve order.

Nor long since a premium was offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word by a mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to get the prize.

# CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION IN NOTTINGHAM.

A GRAND Conservative demonstration was held on Monday afternoon and evening in Colwick-park, near Nottingham. More than 30,000 persons (including Colonel Wright, M.P. for the borough, and Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, M.P. for South Notts) were present. A procession was formed in the Great Market-place, Nottingham, at 2 o'clock, and marched to Colwick-Park, two miles distant. Colonel Wright, Mr. Hildyard, Captain Holden, and others arrived during the afternoon. The committee had decided that there should be no political speaking, but that the day should be devoted to field sports and other amusements. The rule was, however, broken when Mr. Patterson, the President of the Constitutional Society, proposed "The Health of Colonel Wright." Colonel Wright, M.P., then rose, and amid much cheering, said that they were attached to the State, and they wished to see the Queen on her Throne and the House of Lords to continue to assist the House of Commons in governing the country. During the past Session the measure which his friend (Mr. Hildyard) and himself went to fight against had been carried. They opposed it, however, tooth and nail, and he believed both of them were in every division on that Bill. Of course, it was a forlorn hope, and they knew that at every division they must be licked by a tremendous majority. He thought now that the Liberals themselves would begin to fear what had occurred when they saw the steps which the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops were already taking in Ireland. It was stated the other day at the Liberal demonstration that he (the gallant colonel) was against education, and that he had given two votes against the Endowed Schools Bill. A reference to the division list would show there was no division on the Endowed Schools Bill at all on the second reading. Therefore that was not an exactly correct statement, though he had no doubt it was supposed to be right at the time. If they had wished to go against education they should not, as a great number of them did on the Conservative side of the House, and himself among the number, have voted for the exemption of the ragged schools from rating. The demonstration was considered a great success.

## EXCITING SCENE OFF RAMSGATE.

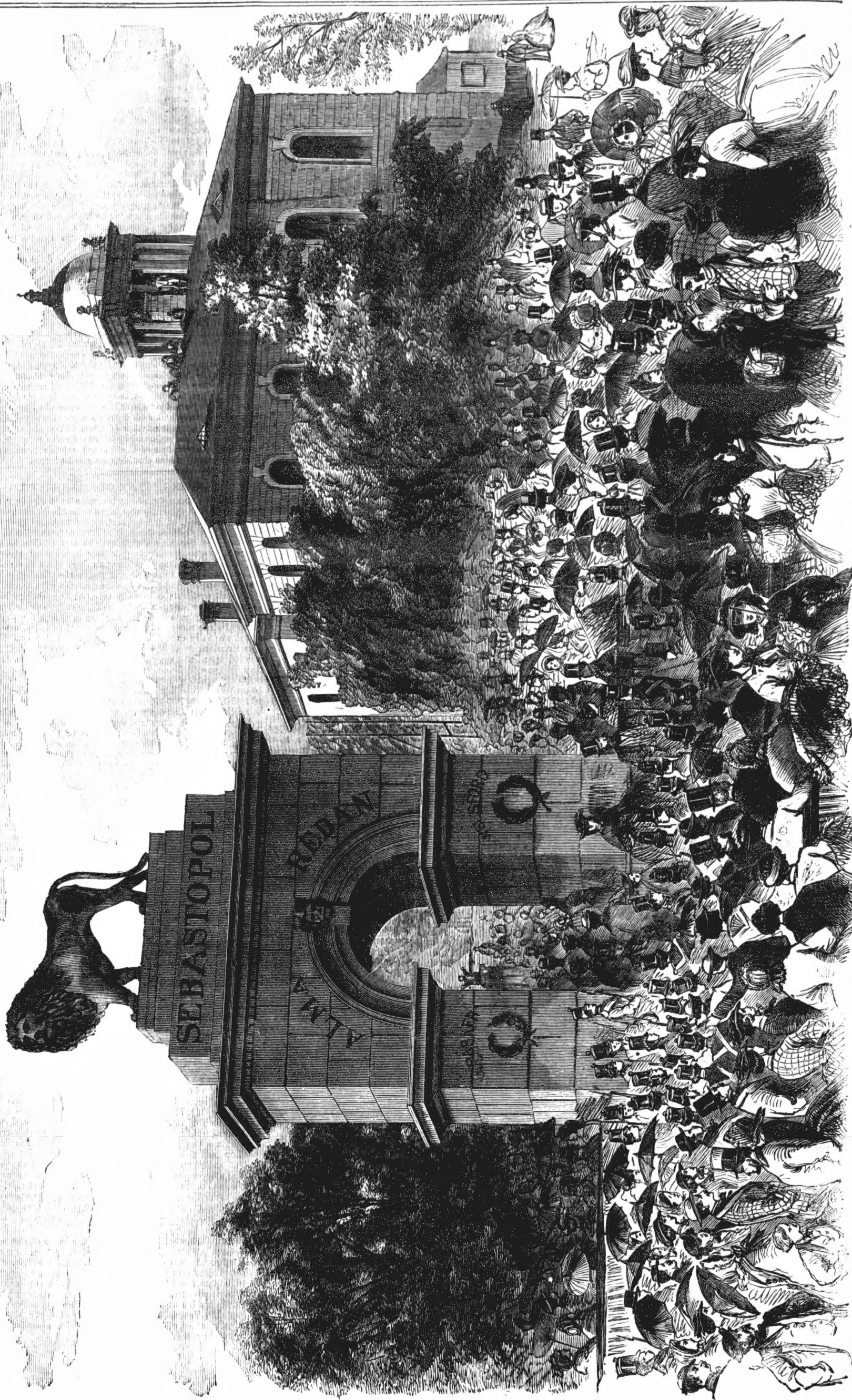
ON Monday morning, about ten minutes to eleven, a small yacht, which subsequently was found to be the Northern Belle (—Ardoun, Esq.), of London, attempted to make the port of Ramsgate from the direction of Deal. As she neared the harbour mouth it soon became evident that she was unable to make the port, as a south-easterly gale was blowing at the time, and an extremely heavy sea was running. In a few seconds the yacht came into collision with the East Pier wall. Happily, the rigging first came in contact with the massive stonework, and thus effectually relieved the shock; but so great was the danger that one of the crew was seen in the entrance to the cabin making preparations for the final change, while ropes and life-buoys were thrown to the others, and it was fully expected that the craft would go to pieces. The excitement of the hundreds who crowded on the pier was intense; but a cry of horror broke forth when it was seen that one of the crew was overboard in a furious sea, and holding on merely by a piece of sail. By a desperate effort he contrived to swing himself on board, and, simultaneously with the recovery of his footing, the vessel answered her helm, her head was put out to sea, and once more she was out of danger. A huge billow next broke over her, and it was feared she had shipped so much water that she must go down; but she escaped this new peril also, and made for the open sea. Soon, however, it was found that the crew were unable to manage the yacht, owing to the damage of sail and rig, and the harbour tug put out to her assistance, bringing her back amid the cheers of the spectators on both piers.

## CHARGE OF THEFT AND BIGAMY.

A YOUNG man, named William Lupton, aged twenty-six, described as a traveller, was charged on remand at the Woolwich police-court on Tuesday with stealing a silver watch from a parlour in the house of Mr. J. Anderson, stationer, 90, Plumstead-road. The prisoner travels for Messrs. Hurst and Co., stationers, Stratford, and about two weeks ago he called at Mr. Anderson's for the payment of an account. Being asked into the parlour he said he was ill, and had some ginger beer and brandy, and during the temporary absence of Mrs. Anderson from the room he left. This excited surprise and on finding the watch missing from the mantelpiece Mrs. Anderson and a detective went to the steamboat pier at Woolwich, and stopped the prisoner just as he was leaving by the boat. He then produced the watch, and said it was only taken in jest. The detective stated that he had ascertained that the prisoner was well connected, but that he was a profligate young man, and his employers complained that he had obtained their moneys by fraud. He had also received a letter from one of his employers stating that the prisoner had two wives living, one at York, and another in London. The prisoner said this was all "moonshine," and asked the magistrate to deal with the charge summarily, as he did not wish to be remanded again. He had not taken the watch with a felonious intent, but he would plead guilty rather than go for trial. Mr. Patteson refused to do so, and committed him for trial. The prisoner on hearing this was taken very ill, and had to be assisted out of the dock. Soon afterwards Mr. Hurst, his employer, made a charge against the prisoner of obtaining various sums of money under false pretences. He gave the prisoner a very bad character, said he had no less than fifteen young women in keeping in London, and asserted his belief that Lupton was intending to collect the accounts due to the firm and abscond at the time he was stopped for stealing the watch. The prisoner defied any one to prove either bigamy or fraud against him. Mr. Patteson said, at present the case of bigamy was not gone into, but he must remand him again on the new charges preferred against him.

ON THE LAKES.—A steamboat captain on one of the American lakes was recently feeling his way along in the dark, when the look-out ahead cried out, "Schooner without a light." It was a narrow escape, and as the steamer passed the schooner the captain demanded, "What are you doing with your internal schooner here in the dark without a light?" To his dismay the skipper, who was a Frenchman, answered, "Vat ze diable you do here viz your ole steamboat in three feet of water, eh?" And just then the steamer landed high and dry on a sandbank.





PRINCE ARTHUR PASSING THE SEBASTOPOL MEMORIAL AT HALIFAX, CANADA.—(SEE PAGE 1433)

SEPTEMBER

DEATH

THE death of General Gore, G.C.B., who died in hospital, at his illness, at his residence, as ensign in the 6th from July, 1867. Gore afterwards the troops in time for the aide-de-camp present at the shot), and afterwards pay in August, succeeded to the post as Deputy Quartermaster in North America. General Gore was promoted for his services with nine campaigns in the Royal Hanoverian made a Companion made Knight in 1867. He was Regiment of the 6th (the Royal colonelcy became pointed Lieutenant-Field-Marshal.

year. The second Earl of was father of the Duchess of In-

THE Cincinnati which took place July, at the day evening, cries from a taken out of tree, until pit corpse. This allowed trials charged to his pleadings co-ministers, en- were binding the countersai (son of a for- ture) was ga- that a negro of the coun- house of a re- armed and county, was five days a swift judgme- violence, un-



# DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

THE death is announced of General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who died on Saturday morning after only a few days' illness, at his residence in the hospital. He entered the army as ensign in October, 1808, and served in the 43rd Regiment from July, 1811, to the close of the war in 1814. Sir Charles Gore afterwards accompanied General Sir James Kempt with the troops into Canada. He, however, returned to Europe in time for the campaign of 1815, and was first and principal aide-de-camp to Sir James Kempt, and in that capacity was present at the battle of Quatre Bras (where he had a horse shot), and also at Waterloo (where he lost three horses); and afterwards accompanied the army to Paris. He went on half-pay in August, 1825, and in April the following year proceeded to Canada, where he served on the staff for some years as Deputy Quartermaster-General. He served for some years in North America as Major-General on the staff, and as Lieutenant-General commanding in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. For his services in the Peninsula he had received the war medal with nine clasps; and in 1836 was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, having previously been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, of which he was made Knight Commander in 1860, and a Grand Cross in 1867. He was appointed colonel of the 91st (the Ayrshire) Regiment of Foot in 1855, and was transferred in 1861 to the 6th (the Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, which colonelcy becomes vacant by his death. Sir Charles was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital on the death of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross in December last

terrible rapidity. The trees are pointed out along any of the roads leading from this place, where one and sometimes two wretched sufferers have been strangled from the same limb. Some of these have, undoubtedly, been vicious criminals, well deserving their fate if administered legally. The community are still ignorant of the reason why others were hung and whipped. Our governor is aware of these transactions, but has as yet taken no step to vindicate the law. It is stated that within the last two years more than 25 persons have been hung at the instance of these self-constituted authorities, besides many severely lashed and otherwise maltreated."

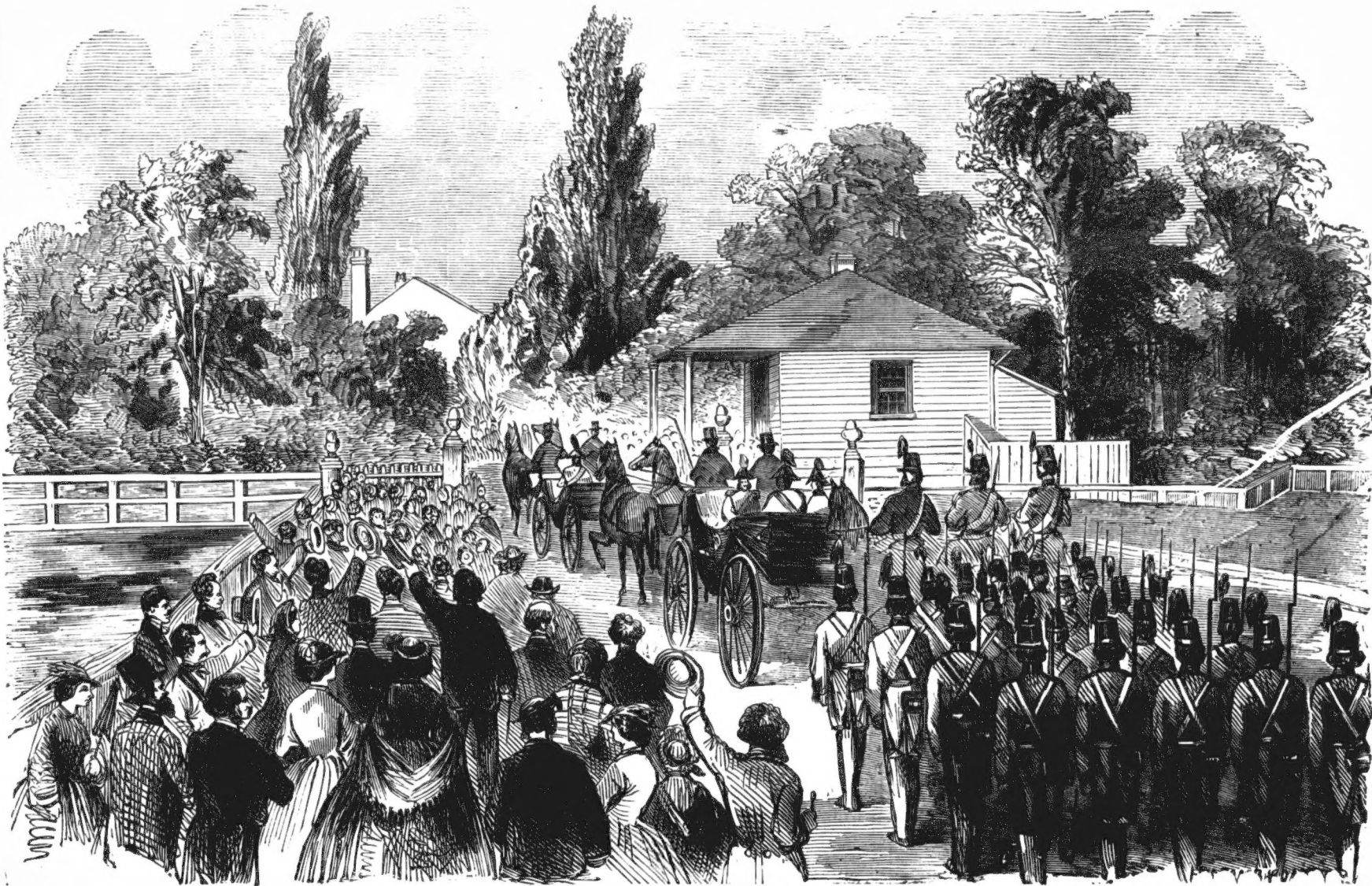
## DETAILS OF THE MURDER OF MDLLE. TINNE.

THE Malta correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th of August, says:—"Accounts have been received from the interior of Africa by Baron de Testa, Dutch Consul at Tripoli, announcing the murder of Mdlle. Tinne and two Dutch sailors, her only European attendants. This melancholy event took place in the Ouadi Berdjoudj, one day's journey from Scharaba, and five days to the west of Mourzouk. The party, escorted by an Arab, El Hadj Ahmed Bu Selah, sent by El Hadj Ikhenoukhen, the chief of the Touaregs, who was waiting at Taharat, to escort her himself thence to Ghat, fell in with a party of six Arabs and eight Touaregs, headed by El Hadj Esscheikh Bou Beker, another Touareg chief, who disputed the right of escort, alleging that he had been ordered by El Hadj Ikhenoukhen to conduct her to Taharat. Ultimately the two parties agreed to go on together. Mdlle. Tinne had seen El Hadj Esscheikh Bou Beker about a fortnight previously at Mourzouk, and he had received presents

Berjoudj is, according to Barth, in the territory of Fezzan, and consequently within Turkish jurisdiction; but the Pasha holds to the contrary, although it is well known that he raises tribute there when he can do so. He promises to do his utmost to bring the offenders to justice, but as he had previously confessed his inability to protect travellers beyond Mourzouk, he is scarcely responsible for the catastrophe. The sad news reached Tripoli on the 18th August, whence it was despatched at 12.40 p.m. by telegraph, and was received by Mdlle. Tinne's family in Liverpool at 9.30 p.m. of the same day. The intelligence was confirmed on the 24th by a second despatch. By the first steamer leaving Marseilles two of the nephews of the deceased lady arrived at Malta en route to Tripoli, in order to take the necessary steps, if possible, for the recovery of the bodies."

## EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN JERSEY.

A DRAPERY firm in Jersey the other day received a large case supposed to contain drapery goods. On its being opened, however, it was found to contain a full-sized coffin. Great consternation was, of course, created by this unexpected circumstance. The mystery was, however, partly explained by the appearance of an undertaker; who had received information of the strange arrival, and had orders to inter it, for which purpose a hearse was procured and it was taken away. The explanation given was that the coffin contained the corpse of an English gentleman who died in Ireland several years ago and was buried there. His relatives afterwards went to live at Jersey, where they still remain. Fearing that one of the effects of the Act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be the destruction of the churches and grave-



ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ARTHUR AT CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA.—(SEE PAGE 1436.)

year. The deceased was fourth son of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran. He was born December 26, 1793, and was father of the Countess of Erroll and brother of the Duchess of Inverness.

## LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

THE *Cincinnati Commercial* gives a frightful account of riots which took place at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on the 27th July, at the instigation of the "Regulators."—"On Saturday evening, ten days ago, the town was alarmed by fearful cries from a wretched man, who was seized on the street, taken out of the corporate limits, and swung to the limb of a tree, until pitying hands the next day removed the festering corpse. This man prayed and pleaded that he might be allowed trials before the court of the country for any crimes charged to him. In the stillness of the night his anxious pleadings could be heard for half-a-mile; others, some ministers, endeavoured to reach the ears of the parties who were binding the struggling victim. They could not give the countersign, and were promptly repulsed, while the man (son of a former representative of the country in our legislature) was gagged and hurried to his doom. We hear to-day that a negro was hung last Saturday night in an obscure part of the country. On the same evening (the 24th ult.) the house of a respectable widow in the town was invaded by an armed and masked band. Varasdel, once sheriff of the county, was demanded. He was seized, ordered to pay within five days a contested claim of some thousand dollars, or that swift judgment would be visited upon him. These deeds of violence, unrestrained and unopposed, are multiplying with

from her. The following evening, Sunday, August 1, the six Arabs and eight Touaregs pretended to dispute among themselves as to who should carry the palanquin of Mdlle. Tinne. The Touaregs were armed with lances and sabres. The Arabs, on the pretence of defending themselves, seized the arms of Mdlle. Tinne's servants, which were lying on the ground while the camels were being loaded. Mdlle. Tinne and the two Dutch sailors advanced to separate the combatants. One of the sailors, named Ootmans, was immediately run through by a Touareg with a lance, which also wounded a negro who was behind him. Mdlle. Tinne was stretching out her right arm in a commanding attitude when a Touareg struck off her hand with a sabre, and an Arab shot her in the breast, causing instant death. The other sailor, Jacobsi, who had rushed to her help, was then shot dead by an Arab. Thus the responsibility of the crime was ingeniously divided between the members of the two tribes. All the other servants, consisting of Arabs and negroes, were allowed to escape, except a young negress named Jasmina, who was carried off by the Touaregs. It appears that Mdlle. Tinne purposed making a tour in the Touareg territory, while awaiting supplies and fresh camels from Tripoli, and intended to return to Mourzouk, to start thence for Bournou. She had met at Mourzouk Dr. Nachtigall, a Prussian traveller, who was charged with presents from the King of Prussia to the King of Bournou, and who had left on a short journey eastwards to the country of the Tibous also intending to return to Mourzouk for supplies before proceeding to Bournou by the annual caravan some time in November next. Baron de Testa has sent orders for the survivors of Mdlle. Tinne's party to return immediately to Tripoli. The Ouadi

yards, the relatives resolved to remove the corpse of the deceased, and lay it where there would be no fear of its being disturbed by any process of disestablishment. Before this could be accomplished, however, the demand of a third party had to be satisfied. The case in which the coffin was brought over (in one of the boats belonging to the London and South Western Railway Company) was entered as "sundries," and charged freight and paid for as such. On the report of the contents of the case reaching the ears of the agent of the company he proceeded to where the coffin was lying, and demanded the full freight for a corpse—about £10—threatening to detain the corpse unless the money were paid. After some demur a guarantee was given for the payment, and the interment took place.

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## GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.  
Every Evening, at 7, LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN (Operetta); Miss Loseby, Mr. Terrott. At 7.45, DREAMS (Drama); Messrs. Henry Neville, S. Emery, J. Clayton, R. Soutar; Miss Henrade and Miss R. Rance, &c. At 10, ROBERT THE DEVIL (Extravaganza); Miss E. Farren, Miss Loseby, Mr. Dauban, Mr. Warde; Chorus and Ballet. Carriages 11.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.  
Every Evening at 7.30, AMONG THE BREAKERS: Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Turner, Joyce; Messrs. Bulton, Fosbrooke. After which, THE TODDLES: Mr. Clarke. To conclude with THE PILGRIM OF LOVE: Messrs. E. Terry, Turner, Bruce, &c.; Messrs. Richardson, Erskine, Newton, Fosbrooke, &c.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.  
Every Evening, at 7.30, QUITE AT HOME: Mr. Day; Messrs. Rouse and Jessie Bourke. At 8, CHECKMATE: Messrs. Dewar, Danvers, and Kenward; Messrs. Saunders and M. Oliver. At 9.30, BILLY TAYLOR: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. Saunders, Nelly Bromley, Kate Bishop, and M. Oliver. Concluding with SEA GULLS: Messrs. Day, Kenward, &c.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.  
Every Evening at 7.30, MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Followed by, at 8.30, THE TURN OF THE TIDE: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, A. Nelson, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messrs. Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

## CHARING-CROSS.

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Every Evening, at 7.30, EDENDALE: Messrs. J. G. Shore, G. Temple, and Flockton; Messrs. Hughes and Lavine. To be followed by F. C. Burnand's New Burlesque VERY LITTLE FAUST AND MORE MEPHISTOPHELES: Faust, Mr. G. Wallace; Mephistopheles, Miss E. Fowler. To conclude with a Popular Farce.

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## SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.  
This Evening, at 7, THE IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN: Claude, Mr. Creswick; Cassand, Mr. Edgar; Ravel, Mr. H. Dalton; Messrs. Voltaire, Yarnold, and Brooke; Jeanne, Miss Gordon; Marie, Miss E. Webster. After which DEEDS NOT WORDS: Edward Murray, Mr. Shepherd; Messrs. E. F. Edgar, G. Yarnold, and Brooke; Grace, Miss Gordon; Cicely, Miss Webster.

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1.—FRAM.  
British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Dock; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

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The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

## THE WORKING MAN'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

A WORKING man's mission to America, as a "special commissioner," to inquire into the state of the working classes there, and the relations between labour and capital, is an idea worthy of encouragement, and perhaps the mission could not have been entrusted to safer hands than those of Mr. T. Connolly, who goes forthwith. Several members of Parliament have subscribed to a fund to defray his expenses, and have given him letters of introduction which will insure him respect and whatever means of information he is likely to need. Himself a working man, who has taken a prominent part in all the discussions for some years on the subject of Trades' Unions, strikes, and lock-outs, he will naturally judge of what he sees across the Atlantic with an eye more or less favourable to the interests of his own order. But the scope of his inquiry will not be limited to the comparative rights of master and workman. It is perhaps a more immediate part of his duty to compare the position of labour in the States with what it holds in England, to ascertain its hours and wages in every branch of trade, the way in which workmen live, and whether, to use his own words, the American dollar goes further than the English shilling. There is an advantage in his going at the present time, because he will be able to see how the working classes struggle through the winter; but as it would also be interesting to have the story of their lives from one end of the year to the other, we hope, with the *Times*, that he will be able to remain in the States over the spring and summer. He must, however, be on his guard, lest he unduly attribute any superiority he may find in the working classes to the common-school system of America. Trades' Unions are pledged to the establishment of a similar system in England. One of the resolutions adopted at the Congress a few days ago was to the effect that "Nothing short of a system of free, national, unsectarian, and compulsory education will satisfy the requirements of the people in the United Kingdom," and Mr. Connolly was one of the delegates who drew it up. He will therefore commence his inquiry into this subject with a foregone conclusion, and will be apt to attribute whatever he admires in the people to their system of education. Yet it is not so much at school that the moral character of a boy is formed, but rather in the home; and perhaps the playground has more to do with it than the class-room. There are conditions in American society which, independent of early training, tend to sharpen the intelligence, and sometimes to sharpen it too much. It occupies a new country, unlimited in its resources, and in which such a thing as a surplus population, with its attendant evils, will perhaps for centuries be impossible. Its main pursuit, infinitely more so than with us, is money, and the "almighty dollar," though it may be a low incentive to the exercise of the faculties, is a powerful one. It is not his school education which has made the Yankee proverbially 'cute; it is the dollar.

Mr. CONNOLLY should therefore be careful how he allows himself to be carried away to erroneous conclusions by attributing effects to their wrong cause. This is one of those branches of his inquiry which would perhaps be better conducted by "a literary gentleman" than by a working man who has not had the same opportunities of gathering facts and sifting evidence. What Mr. CONNOLLY can do perhaps as well as any one else is, to give a workman's view of the condition of working men in the States. Upon his own estimate of what this duty involves, it will be quite enough for one man. He proposes not only to investigate the condition of the natives, the legal position of their Trade Unions, and in what respects they differ from those of England, but to follow up the stream of emigration from the sea-board till it settles in the Far West, taking note of the different kinds of labour to which emigrants of different nationalities apply themselves—especially those of England, Germany, and France. It is as regards the information he can collect upon this head that his report will be of use, and many of our readers will doubtless look forward to it with interest not unmixed with anxiety.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, AND THRIFT.

Of the official reports which are issued annually, that of Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, is one of the most important. It reflects, as far as his powers enable it to do so, the condition of a class of insurance offices in which, under the name of Friendly Societies, an enormous number of the working classes place their faith and their money. Few things can be more desirable than that habits of thrift should be en-

couraged amongst the people, and there is no better guarantee of the permanence of such habits, when once they have been formed, than the reflection that they have been the means by which money has been put by in the savings bank, or in the burial society, or the sick fund. Societies of this kind may therefore be ranked as important agents in the education of the people, and auxiliaries in their government. Men are better husbands and fathers, and better citizens, when they have learnt to deny themselves in order to effect this saving. Providence and good conduct go together, especially when the person's circumstances are so narrow that the former is impossible without the latter. The first step to moral progress is self-control, and the inducement to that step is that something is to be gained by it. Whether, in the case of the Friendly Societies, the promised gain has been realised as often as, making allowance for mishap or miscalculation, it might have been, is a question which immediately affects the value of these institutions and the interests that have been entrusted to them; and, considering the position of the people who deposit their savings in their hands, their willingness to lend an ear to glad tidings of a pecuniary nature, and their inability to test the calculations on which the societies pretend to base their promises, it was only right that Parliament should take measures to protect them from adventurers who might have their interests less at heart than their own. Accordingly, Mr. Tidd Pratt was appointed Registrar of Friendly Societies; and a better selection could not have been made. As far as his powers extended, he has done everything that could be done to expose unsafe investments. But his powers were inadequate. Year after year his reports have revealed cases of mismanagement, if not of gross abuse, which could not have occurred had not his authority been so circumscribed as to render its usefulness little more than nominal. The persons most interested in his reports never see them. If they do, it is easy for the least adroit agent of a friendly society to put them off the scent by asking why Mr. Tidd Pratt does not suppress the gross evils over which he laments. His office is thus rendered nugatory as far as they are concerned. But to those who can appreciate them he shows that there is much to be done before the Legislature can be regarded as having fulfilled its duty for the protection and encouragement of the thriftiness and self-denial of the working classes. If educated investors in banking companies and insurance offices find it impossible to protect themselves, how are those who have neither the time, nor the advisers, nor the knowledge to guide them which their social superiors possess, to defend themselves against the wiles of promoters, and secretaries, and managers, and collectors? The time has come for a revision of the system under which the poor are victimised, and the sooner the Government enters upon the course Mr. Tidd Pratt has chalked out for it, the better.

## THE GARDEN.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

ALTHOUGH the weather continues on the whole remarkably fine, the cold north-east winds that have casually visited us, giving us brief warning that summer is on the wane, should be sufficient to induce all who care for their gardens not to delay in making preparation for the bleak autumn and winter. Outdoors, slipping operations should be vigorously pushed on to completion; while many tender pot plants that have lent their charms to the outdoor display of the past months should be carried to the greenhouse.

Bedders should have every necessary attention to keep them in proper order. If seeds are allowed to ripen, the plants will begin to decline in bloom, so remove them promptly, and serve a twofold purpose thereby. Take cuttings of geraniums in plenty, and to save further trouble, put them in pots or boxes as they are to remain for the winter. Use plenty of drainage, and a poor sandy compost now, in order check growth and harden the wood. Bedding plants struck in the open ground may be potted forthwith; in all cases a poor sandy soil and plenty of drainage must be used, especially if the plants are to be kept in pits or other places where they will be exposed to a low temperature during hard weather. If the weather continue fine it will not, however, be necessary to clear away the bedding plants for a month or six weeks yet.

It would be well to pot up violets from the open ground, and plunge the pots in a sheltered place, watering very carefully, as they suffer much if the water be allowed to stagnate round them. Neapolitan violets may be kept during winter in a frame well protected in cold weather, or set in front of the greenhouse.

From now to the middle of November is the time to dress flower gardens with dwarf evergreens. Clear the beds of their decayed annuals, and of all other plants which have lost their beauty, and replace them with dwarf hollies, arbutus, fir, laurustinus, arbutus, hardy heaths, alaternus, rhododendrons, daphnes, and box. These things, about nine inches to a foot high, can be so arranged as to look more interesting than they do with a blaze of flowers in the garden.

Roses budded this season require now to be looked over, the wild growth cut in slightly, the ties loosened, and any wild buds starting below the work to be rubbed off. Roses struck from cuttings to be potted off as soon as rooted into sixty-sized pots, and to be put on a gentle dung-heat, to promote the filling of the pots with roots. Prune pillar roses, so as to remove a moderate amount of both old and young wood; that left, to be its full length, and at such regular distances that there will be good symmetrical heads next season. Short cuttings of chinas and perpetuals will root now in the open ground under glasses.

Annuals to stand the winter to be sown now on poor hard ground, or in pans filled with poor soil. Good sorts to sow at this season are candytufts, nemophilas, collinsias, escholtzias, erysimum, clarkias, convolvulus minor, godetia, larkspur, lupinus, poppy, and schizanthus. In the greenhouse, or under a frame, mignonette or intermediate and ten weeks stocks may be sown in quantity for turning out early, as well



as to grow for the conservatory. As soon as the plants are up, great attention must be paid to giving air at all favourable times, to prevent the plants drawing up weakly; water will also require to be judiciously applied, as the seedlings are very liable to rot off if kept too moist.

The early stock of hyacinths to be bloomed in water indoors should now be placed in their glasses, and stood in a dark cellar or cupboard. Care must be taken to keep the water up to the bottom of the bulb until the roots are sufficiently developed. Change the water every two or three weeks.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

The weather, remarks the *Garden's Magazine*, has been of late too hot and dry to admit of the successful crops of cabbage, endive, and lettuce to be planted out, therefore everything must be in readiness for planting immediately on the appearance of rain. If the ground has to be dug up and got in readiness for planting after the rains come, the surface will be dried up before the plants can be got in, and all the benefit from the showers lost. This is a capital time for waging war against the weeds. Every piece of ground ought to be hoed over to kill every weed while in a young state. If allowed to get ahead, and seed at this season, the ground will be filled with seed, and directly the first shower comes this will germinate and give an immense amount of work to clear the ground again, for this is no easy task during the damp autumnal weather, as they so quickly take root again unless raked off.

#### FRUIT GARDEN.

The old raspberry-canes which have been in bearing during the summer ought to be cut away at once, to give the young canes intended for bearing next season a chance to develop themselves. The young canes ought also to be thinned out, leaving four or five of the strongest; and canes arising any distance from the main stools must be cut entirely away. It is a wonder to us that so many cultivators lose sight of the fact that it is impossible for the canes to get strong and well ripened when all are allowed to grow wild in the form of a wood, besides the unnecessary tax upon the ground in compelling it to produce and support such a large mass of useless wood as is usually the case. Outdoor vines must have the laterals stopped back, and the branches disposed so as to expose the fruit fully to the sun, to give it every chance to ripen. Give the finishing touches to the wall-trees, and nail the shoots in at once, to give them a chance to get well matured. Gather apples and pears as fast as they are sufficiently advanced, for they will be flat in flavour and not keep well if left on the trees too long. On the other hand, carefully guard against gathering too soon, as the fruit of these subjects shrivel long before they are fit for use. Instead of tumbling them into the basket, and from thence on to the shelves of the fruit-room carelessly, handle each fruit as tenderly as a ripe peach to prevent their being bruised. In all gardens where any quantity of fruit is grown, there ought to be fruit-rooms worthy of the name, where an equable temperature and a pure atmosphere can be maintained at all times. It is a wonder how the fruit keeps at all in the wretched holes we meet with in some places.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The New York papers of August 28th, received this week, contain accounts of the international boat race. The *Tribune* and the *Herald* both give woodcut maps of that part of the Thames on which the race was run. Great excitement seems to have been manifested in New York on the receipt of the news of the result of the race. "All agreed that the Oxford acted fairly and with credit to their island. Both sides did well." The *Herald* says that over £10,000 of American money was lost on the race, besides what was bet outside of England. The interest felt by the Americans in the issue of the contest is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that over a column of matter was telegraphed by the Cable to the New York Associated Press, besides the special telegrams of the correspondents of each paper. The Associated Press despatch was telegraphed from Mortlake to New York in 23 min. 13 sec., in which is included the time occupied in transmitting the message from the ship at Mortlake to the nearest telegraph station, three quarters of a mile.

WALTER BROWN, the American sculler, being unable to make a match with Renforth, last week signed articles to row Joseph Sadler for £100 a side, from the steamboat pier at Putney to a boat moored off the ship at Mortlake on Thursday, the 7th October next.

A VELOCIPED RACE for £20 and the championship of Scotland took place at Dundee a few days ago, the competitors being Mr. A. Bathgate, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. Wallace and Stiles, of Dundee. Mr. Stiles was the winner by six inches, Mr. Wallace being second, and Mr. Bathgate 150 yards behind.

MATCH BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.—Arrangements have been made for an all England Eleven to visit Australia during the coming winter. The following 12 have been selected to play: Mr. W. G. Grace, J. Smith, of Cambridge; Alfred Shaw, of Nottingham; A. Johnson, Emmett, Lockwood, and J. Rowbotham, of Yorkshire; Charlwood, the Sussex player; Edgar Willsher, the Kent veteran; and Southerton, Jupp, and Pooley, from Surrey. There will be a twelfth man to stand umpire, and to play in case of emergency. Each player is guaranteed his first-class passage out and back, and a sum of money before leaving England, which will be supplemented by a further payment in case of the speculation proving profitable. The cricketers leave Liverpool on the 20th instant for Australia.

THE OXFORD AND HARVARD BOAT-RACE.—Mr. F. Willan has addressed a letter to the *Times* with reference to the discrepancy between the statements as to the distance by which this race was won. He writes:—"Just below the Ship, at Mortlake, we were, as near as we could judge, four or five lengths in front; but here a rowboat (which has been mentioned as throwing us out of our course) caused us to lose about a length. We of course expected, as we had started a certain distance above the Aqueduct, to row an equal distance above the Ship; but after rowing about that distance and finding we had not yet reached the judge, we began to think whether the flagboat might not have been forgotten. I myself looked round and could see nothing of it; we even called to some people in a boat to know where it was, and they said they could not see it; so we paddled on and eventually came to it, so far on that we kept on grumbling and talking as we

rowed along, and I even said to Mr. Yarborough, 'I vote we stop, for I am not going to row much further.' All this time we were rowing leisurely, as the race was safe; but the Harvard men were still rowing on hard with that pluck and determination with which they rowed all through the race, and it may therefore be readily conceived that they gained on us considerably, and that the 'flat' of the judge is doubtless correct." The Harvard crew arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and were to leave for New York on Thursday afternoon in the City of Antwerp.

VELOCIPED EXHIBITION.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Monday an international velocipede and loco-machine exhibition took place at Crystal Palace. Several English and foreign manufacturers exhibited velocipedes, and had agents in attendance to point out the advantages claimed for their respective inventions and improvements, and also velocipedists to show the "paces and capabilities of the machines," in a space railled off for the purpose in the tropical department. A velocipede circus was formed under the great transept, and for nearly two hours the performances of M. Moret and M. Michaux, of Paris, and of "Mons." J. Johnson, the champion rider of Belgium; also of Mr. J. Sassen and Mr. J. C. Gee, as the "jockey velocipedists," excited much interest and elicited frequent applause. The fancy riding of Mr. Hook, the velocipede champion, was the principal feature of the entertainment, excepting, perhaps, the feats performed by Miss Nelly Smith and Master Barber, aged respectively 10 and 8 years, who seemed to be quite at home on the bicycle, which they propelled skilfully and gracefully. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was amongst the spectators, and watched the operations in the circus with evident interest. Should the displays in question create a rage for the velocipede, the new machine may be honoured by finding a place in some future budget. The number of visitors was 5,509.

### Poetry.

THE recent meeting of the British Association at Exeter has elicited an exceedingly clever *jeu d'esprit*, entitled "Exeter Change for the British Lions; edited by Snug, the Joiner." We append one of the best pieces, the wail of a gentleman great in figures, whose fickle love was enticed from him by a naturalist:—

#### THE WAIL OF THE MATHEMATICIAN.

[With abject apologies to the Poet Laureate.]

Tomkins, leave me here a little, while the section work is on: Leave me here to write a letter; I shall bless you when you're gone.

'Tis the place where I, astounded, read the notice of my doom; Dreary seems the morning paper in this dull Reception Room. Many a night, at former meetings, have I, as I went to rest, Thought I could my Kate rely on, hoping wholly for the best.

Many a night I led her safely through a crush of members famed, Brought her ice, cake, and coffee, told her how the things were named.

Once about the beach he wandered, spooning in a way sublime, While the dreary tales of Science were reserved for future time; When geologists before us on contorted strata pressed, We were sure to find a seaweed in a place not much exposed.

When we peep'd into the sections, every member might have known

That the whole of my attention was absorbed by her alone.

At the time when Dr. Hooker the Darwinian standard raised; At the time when sharp Miss Becker got herself unduly praised; At the time when Father Secchi fraternised with prelates grave; Then it was that I discovered I was simply Kitty's slave.

And I said, "My gentle cousin, a monomial we may be, But I claim a higher power for the factors you and me."

And she blushed and answer'd sweetly, "I will ne'er your spirit vex,

You have but to square pape, dear, to attain the hoped-for x."

Love took up the fair equation, brought to it a light divine, But a fatal transposition gave me minus for a sign.

O this dreary, dreary meeting! O this barren, barren year!

O my cousin stony-hearted! Fickle Kitty, once my dear!

Is it well to wish you happy—having known a man like me,

When you stoop to pluck a husband from that horrid Section D?

Yet it shall be you will lower to his level year by year,

Till your taste for abstract science will completely disappear.

As the husband is, the wife is: you are mated to a bore,

And the coarseness of his studies will degrade you more and more.

He will hold you, when his theories shall have taken proper shape,

Something better than a frog, a little higher than an ape.

What is this? His eyes are weary: think not they are dazed

with signs.

Go and see: it is a tadpole that his microscope defines.

It may be the creature's lazy, that its heart is like to stop:

Touch it with a handy hairpin, rouse it with an acid drop.

It will wriggle to perfection, if you rightly understand

How the habits of the tadpole follow Science's command.

Better you and I were sighing over problems meaning nought

Dulled by one another's aid, and silenced by a dearth of thought.

But what matters! I'll forget her; seek another in her place;

Some downright strong-minded woman, fit to rear my musty race.

Iron-visage, tall and skinny, she the bluest of the blues,

Shall with potent mathematics my domestic life suffice.

Dingy black shall be her costume; pins shall take the place of

books:

And her hair, close-cropped, shall startle followers of fashion-

books.

Fool, 'tis vain to talk such rubbish! But I know my words are

mad;

For I hold the boy-like tansure lower than the frizzled pad.

Mated with a clever dowdy—what to me were meetings fine!

I, the smartest of the sages, evidently born to shine:

I that rather held it better women should be over-dressed,

Than that all their native instincts should be ruthlessly suppressed.

Not in vain Parisian modistes forward fashions new and strange,

Let the ladies stick together in defending endless change.

Though to arts of Madame Rachel foolish beauty sometimes

stoops,

Better twenty modern dresses than a dozen rigid hoops.

O, I feel I'm getting better; trusting Tupper, I admit

That there's more fish in the sea than ever yet came out of it.

But, howsoever this may be, a sad farewell to this old place;

Not for me are nice excursions where I might my cousin face.

No, I'll seek the Queen-street Station, for the time-bills plainly

show

I may catch a train inviting, running homeward, and I go.

### NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

A FACETIOUS tradesman in Worcester, after having repeatedly announced that he was "selling off," has now placarded his house with bills that he is "selling on!"

A HINDOO debtor, unable to obtain payment from his creditor, attempted to hang himself in the neighbourhood of his creditor's house. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for "criminal intimidation."

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—A return which has just been published shows that the number of fires that occurred in the metropolis during the year ending June 30th, 1869, was 1,585, as compared with 1,492 in the previous year. The chimney fires which occurred during the same period were 2,130, and the summonses issued in respect of such fires were 1808. Of this number 238 were dismissed, and in the remaining cases penalties amounting in the aggregate to £679 16s. were inflicted.

THE following little anecdote is going the round. A clergyman was warning a usurer against the immense interest which the latter was in the habit of demanding from his debtors. "Do you not know, unhappy one," said the faithful pastor, "that if you always insist on receiving 9 per cent. interest you will shut the door of heaven against yourself for ever." "Oh," replied the usurer, "I looked at from heaven the figure 9 presents the appearance of a 6, and that much per centage is quite lawful!"

PETER'S PENCE.—From the year 1860 up to the present time the Pope is said to have derived the large sum of 80,000,000*l.* from the Peter's penny. The Italian Government is about to pay to the Pontifical treasury the sum of 7,500,000*l.* on account of the Pontifical debt, the amount having arrived in gold. The arrival of such a supply has acted favourably on Pontifical Consolidated, and also on the Roman Bank, which had become seriously depreciated. 860,000*l.* have been invested by the Roman Mont de P. & C. the result being a rise of 7½ in Consolidated.

RECENTLY, as masons were employed in removing part of a wall in one of the barrack-rooms in Stirling Castle, entering from what is called the "Lion's Den," for the purpose of making room for a fire-place, they discovered the remains of a pigeon, together with two eggs, built in the wall about nine feet above the floor level. The wall is of great thickness, and the building forms a portion of the Old Palace. The bones of the pigeon, which are in a good state of preservation, and the eggs, may be seen in the room in the wall of which they were found. It is conjectured that they must have been in the place where they have been discovered for nearly 300 years.

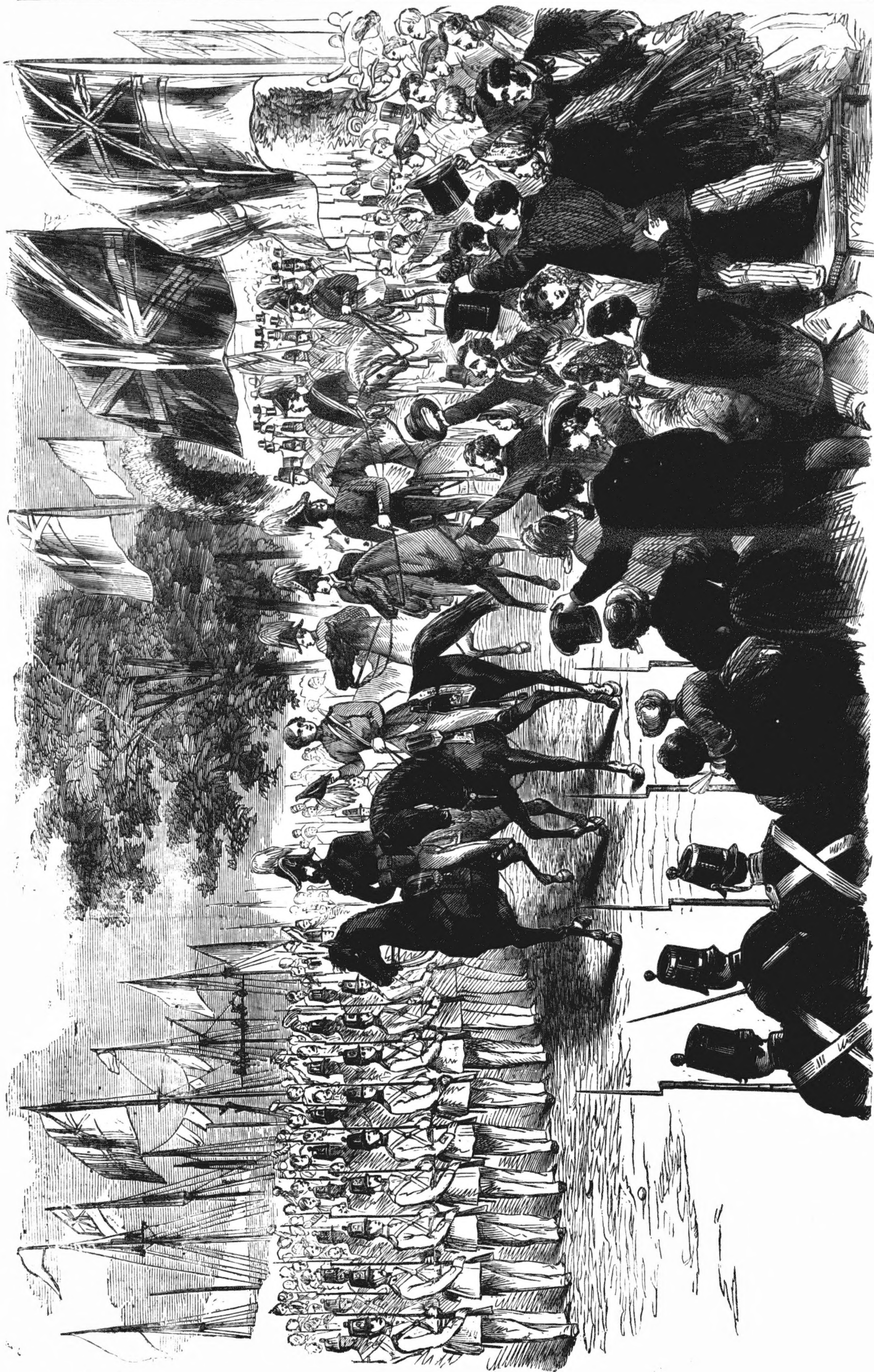
OUR friends the hippophagists are still alive and "kicking"—the latter propensity being, perhaps, derivable from their diet. The Society for the Propagation of the Use of Horseflesh as Food publishes the following information:—In 1867 the shops for the sale of this article furnished to the public, in Paris, 2,152 horses (including a few donkeys and mules), representing about 430,400 kilogrammes (2lb. each) of eatable meat. In 1868 the figures were 2,421 and 484,200, being an increase of 269 and 53,800. Last winter new establishments were opened at Rheims, Troyes, Toulon, Marseilles, Sedan, Bordeaux, &c. The Prefect of the Gard, by a decree of the 18th of June last, has authorised the construction of a slaughter-house at Nismes for those animals.

THERE is a sweet little addition to the company of the Zoological Gardens which must prove a source of irrepressible delight to Mr. Frank Buckland. This is an interesting native of the Andaman Islands. She—the native is feminine—includes among her winsome habits the art of smoking and of drinking grog, and evinces a strong partiality for soda water; whether she takes the latter beverage *au naturel* or with the slightest *soupcou* of brandy as a "pick-me-up" after a night's relaxation, we leave for readers of *Land and Water* to determine. Thus says the authority:—"She sits down on her haunches, holds the bottle with both hands, and tilts the end of it up with her hind foot, so that the liquid shall flow at the proper level into her mouth. In this attitude her appearance is most comical, and at the same time most interesting."

A YEAR'S MURDERS.—The official returns for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1868, show that the police reported 129 murders in England (including Wales), being six fewer than in the preceding year. Thirteen of these crimes, or 10.1 per cent., were reported in the metropolitan district, which has much more than a tenth of the population of England. No less than 40 murders, or 31 per cent. of the whole number were reported in Lancashire—27 of them in Liverpool; eight were reported in Cheshire, seven in Staffordshire, six in Yorkshire and six in Gloucestershire. Murders at sea are probably entered at the port of arrival. In the year ending December 31st, 1868, the number of persons committed for trial in England for murder was 71; in the case of 38 there was no bill found or else an acquittal; 12 were found insane, 21 were convicted and sentenced to death—17 men and four women. One man was pardoned; the sentences on six men and two women were commuted to penal servitude for life; the other 10 men and two women were executed. Since the consolidation of the criminal law in 1861 the capital sentence has been restricted to cases of murder, and the number of persons sentenced to death in England has averaged 26 in a year, and the executions 14 in a year.

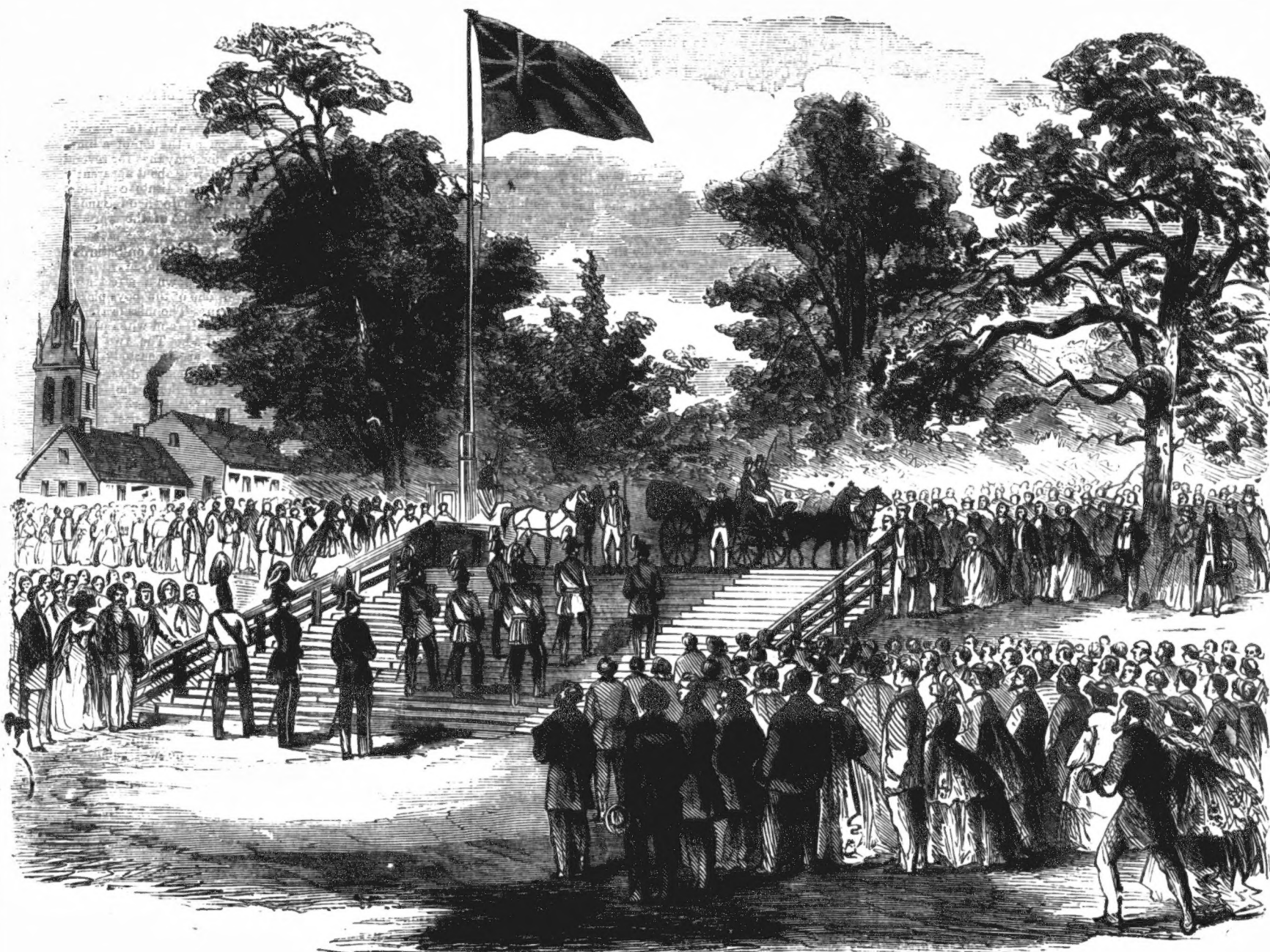
SPIRITUAL DARKNESS.—A newly-appointed zealous priest in Ireland, who had succeeded to one who did not trouble the poor of his flock with visitations, began, new-broin like, to make a raid among them. Entering a mud cabin, with a hole in the roof for a chimney, he found a calf and two pigs, some children, and their mother, a stout Irish woman, who was baking cakes. He sat himself down on the roof of an old tree, which did duty for a seat, and the woman, who had not seen a priest for years, and half-suspected he was a process-server, as a peace-offering asked if he would taste the newly-made bread. He declined, with a gloomy murmuring about the "bread that perisheth." "Faiks and that's what it just does when the boys get the run of it and me back's turned." After sitting a little in silence—"Mistress, said the priest, 'what would you think of my putting up a petition?' "Never," cried the woman, in alarm; never again; for the last petition Barney sent up, his honour, the landlord, sent word if he did the like again turn out we must." "What darkness!" said the priest, with his eyes to the ceiling. "Troth and ye know little about it; for, till Barney knocked four turfs out of the roof, you couldn't see to turn yourself round about without falling over the pig!"





ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ARTHUR AT HALIFAX, CANADA.—(SEE PAGE 1436.)





PRINCE ARTHUR'S RECEPTION AT FREDERICTOWN, CANADA.—(SEE PAGE 1436.)

## An Incredible Story.

(Continued.)

### III.—THE SECOND LIFE.

A TRANSFORMATION had been wrought—a miracle scarcely less wonderful than that of resurrection. It was not simply the awakening, as from a sleep, of one who had seemed dead, and who had been laid away for an everlasting slumber. It was a new life. The eyes so familiar to Pierre Martin had not recognised him. The world upon which they opened seemed as new as it does to a new-born child. The past to this awakened sleeper was literally a blank. This woman was mentally an infant. The words which fell upon her ears seemed meaningless, and she could utter none in reply. She was carried away in a carriage, which Spaulding had procured, to Doctor Gurdon's mansion, where she was placed in the care of the Doctor's housekeeper—the only other occupant of his house. In all mental affairs—in all respects, indeed, except as to her age—she was a child; though she learned more rapidly than a child could have done.

Doctor Gurdon's mansion was well suited to his character. It was costly and beautiful, was furnished with all the elegance that the most refined taste could suggest or that wealth made possible, and was surrounded with beautiful grounds. It was in this bright home of luxury and art that his "patient" began her new life. The Doctor at first regarded her with a simply speculative interest. She was a case inviting study. He studied it. Very soon, however, science yielded to sentiment. For this woman in her new life was very attractive. She was as different from her former self as a butterfly from the chrysalis. As Louise Darvon or Louise von Wetzlar she had been a simple, earnest, spiritual being, self-sacrificing, and the very impersonation of charity. The brain is the flower of the body; and it seemed that out of the dust of the flower which had matured and decayed a new and different flower had blossomed. Serious she had been; now she was gay. She had been deep-natured; now the movement of her thoughts was light and airy. Perhaps the change could not be more happily expressed than by likening it to the transformations which have affected whole races, bearing them from their rude Pelagian life into their Hellenic or artistic era. Only these were gradual changes as compared with that sudden and almost miraculous transformation which had here been effected.

It is not wonderful that Dr. Gurdon found in this woman so much to study, nor that his studies grew to have an additional interest from the beginning of love for her in his heart. But whenever he thought of her past he was puzzled. He did not even know her name. Who had she been? There was no clue to the mystery. She remembered absolutely nothing. It is true, however—and this should be mentioned here for the benefit of those interested in the purely psycho-

logical features of her case—it is true that when she happened to be in places that ought to have seemed familiar, there did come to her inner sense a vague shadow of reminiscence—something that could scarcely be called an impression, it was so faint and indistinct. Especially was she haunted by this ghost of reminiscence when she was in the French cemetery (it was there that the Darvons had all been buried), which she quite frequently visited during the summer that followed her strange resurrection. This puzzled her, and caused her to linger about the place, as one which was in some way connected with the inexplicable wonder of her life. But the idea was as faint and shadowy as the fragrance of the flowers that decorated the tombs around her.

Doctor Gurdon had never told her of even the single fact of which he was cognizant. He intimated that she had been ill, and had been placed in his charge in so accidental a manner that he did not and could not learn her name even. With this she was forced to be content. She knew that the doctor loved her, and she was perfectly happy in loving him.

But he was troubled by a horrible doubt. He feared some possible interruption of this new life—either through her return to her former mental state, or through some intrusive claim from others who had known her, and who might discover her present retreat. He therefore guarded her most jealously, and felt anxious when she was out of his sight. After all, his great fear was Pierre Martin, who must be able, he thought, to bridge over the hiatus between the two lives of this woman.

### IV.—THE TOKEN.

HEINRICH VON WETZLAR, since the loss of his wife, had again become a recluse. A year had passed, and still the sharpness of his grief had not been diminished. Notwithstanding his doubts in regard to the reality of a future life, he felt that a tremendous affirmative argument now existed for him in the necessity of an unseen world to his individual soul, since his Louise belonged to that world.

The old desire to wander had returned, and he contemplated an early departure for Europe. With this in view he went, toward the close of a summer afternoon, to visit the French cemetery for the last time.

The cemetery was peculiar. The dead there were not interred underground, but laid away in vaults, one above another, on either side of a long aisle, where one might walk and look upon the outer gates of these silent chambers of the dead, with decorations of flowers and crosses resting upon their projecting marble sills. Along this aisle Von Wetzlar walked until he came before the chamber allotted to his wife. As he halted and gazed upon the portal, stooping somewhat as he leaned upon his staff, one could see that he had grown many years older since that marble entablature had sealed from his vision the dear companion of his soul. As he gazed he seemed to be transported back to that summer noon, a year ago, when the shock of death first fell upon his heart. His

soul was not now agitated as it had been then. At first the marble repose of the place, though in some sort a symbol of death, soothed and invited him. Then the suggestions of life that were thrown out even here seemed to answer his old doubts and to give him hope. The clambering roses and the trailing ivy towered above the stony silence, as if hinting of ever-flowing change, as if whispering to his heart: "There is no place of rest! For see! out of the very dust life rises tremblingly but triumphantly over the mask of Death."

He remembered how this same idea of life and motion, as contrasted with deathlike stillness, had once occurred to him in reading that passage in the Twelfth Odyssey, where Homer describes the cave of the Naiads. It all came back to him now—the picture of the Naiads weaving for ever at long stone looms, and of the wild bees humming and honey-making round cups and casks of stone, while evermore the waves entered and broke upon the stony floor.

The fading sunlight flashed across the dear name of the departed, and Von Wetzlar still gazed intently as if there were something still to come, and for which he waited. Might not the veil of separation be removed but for one moment! And, as if in answer to his thought, there, in the clear light of day, almost at his side, stood the living form of Louise! There she stood, with one finger raised to her forehead as if she were trying to solve some hard riddle—stood thus for one moment, and then fled as from a haunted corridor.

As for Von Wetzlar, astonished at his heaven-sent vision, as it seemed to him, and overwhelmed with the ecstasy of that glorious moment, he sank to his knees and buried his face in his hands. When he left the cemetery a few minutes later his face beamed with the smile of assured hope.

The next day he sailed for Europe; and on the very evening of his departure Doctor Gurdon gave his own name to the nameless woman who had fallen so strangely in his way.

### V.—THE END.

DOCTOR GURDON had rightly conjectured that Pierre Martin knew his wife's past history. But he had not met Martin since that memorable night at Spaulding's, though he had sought him diligently. Yet the object of his search had all the while been hovering closely about, and had kept himself well informed as to the movements both of the Doctor and of his patient. It was only now that his time had come—now, when the developments over which he had kept watch had been fully matured, and the marriage had taken place.

Martin's original scheme, conceived on that evening when he had employed the sailors to assist him in carrying out his design, had contemplated nothing beyond the satisfaction of his malice toward Von Wetzlar and his wife. He was startled—actually confounded at first—by the result of that night's work; and after his astonishment had somewhat subsided he was led by curiosity to see what would follow. We can easily imagine his surprise at the ensuing events, and especially at the marriage. Why had not Louise fled? Her



movements appeared to be free from restraint. Why had she not returned to her proper husband? Was she capable of actual guilt? As a spy, watching from a distance, he could not answer those questions.

Martin's plans were soon formed. Doctor Gurdon was rich, while he, poor devil, as he called himself, was in need of money. By working upon the Doctor's fears he might put money in his purse. And as to Louise herself—but she was an impenetrable mystery! A few weeks after the wedding Martin appeared at the Doctor's house to pay his respects to the bride and bridegroom. To his astonishment (was there no end of wonders?) she did not know him. She seemed to him more beautiful and fascinating than ever in the old time. She was the same, yet not the same. Her dress, her air, her whole expression had changed. It was the old flower with a new and different fragrance. While he stood entranced with wonder he was aroused by the touch of the Doctor's hand upon his shoulder, followed by the request for a private interview in the library. He readily acceded, and a few words from the Doctor explained the situation.

"You know, Martin," inquired the Doctor, anxiously—"you know who this woman was?"

"Yes, I know something, not much; but the disclosure of that little is a serious affair for me."

"It may be serious for me too. And meagre as your information may be it is invaluable to me. I would give thousands to know all, even the worst."

"Oh, it is not so very bad, Doctor. You see, she had been the inmate of an insane asylum for a number of years, took the fever, died apparently, and was buried. You know the rest."

This invention of Martin's lulled the Doctor's fears, and his gratitude for relief made him generous. So that this brief interview satisfied Martin's cupidity as well as his curiosity, and he left the house with a valuable check in his portemonnaie, one that would go a great way, spendthrift though he was.

But he could not keep away from the larger prize. If the Doctor could win Louise, why need he despair? Had he not rescued her from the grave? Did she not belong to him? Then, he remembered, she had not shown toward him any of that repugnance which she had formerly exhibited. In a short time they even became friends, and the Doctor was compelled to suffer this for fear of offending one whom, in his heart, he despised. Evidently, whatever Louise had gained in her new life, she had lost those spiritual intuitions which had guided and guarded her in her first estate.

As Martin's power over Louise increased, so also did his hold upon her husband. He professed to be making a more careful investigation as to Louise's antecedents. Little by little the truth came out—that she had been Heinrich von Wetzlar's wife. At first the Doctor would not believe it. But one day Martin took him to the French cemetery, and showed him the empty tomb. That was done in order to obtain more money; but this time the attempt was vain. The Doctor, amazed and bewildered, hurried home. For hours he paced the floor of his library in a frenzy of agony. He loved Louise as his own soul. He could not give her up; and surely it could not conduce to her happiness to be restored to a life as alien to her as if it had never been hers. He went out into the open air. The sound of voices in the arbour, as he walked down the garden walk, attracted his attention. As he approached, unseen, he recognised the voices; they were Martin's and Louise's. He listened. It was evidently a leave-taking. Were these lovers? He peered through the thick leaves of the vine-clusters, and saw Martin standing by the side of Louise with his arm about her waist, and heard him ask, as he looked pleadingly down upon her innocent, upturned face,

"Shall it be to-morrow, dearest?"

In a moment Doctor Gurdon stood within the arbour. Before those cool, searching grey eyes Martin winced, released his hold upon Louise, and slunk away without one word.

And she—she simply cast upon the recreant one a look of scorn and infinite loathing. The serpent, that just one moment ago had seemed so bold and beautiful with its shining crest, had resumed its natural habit, and was revealed as a creeping thing. Apollo had turned a coward! and she hated him. Turning to the Doctor she fell powerless into his arms.

And as he sat there, holding her to his bosom, he knew for the first time how deeply and tenderly he loved her. And he did her justice. For he knew her as he had not known before. She had been simply a child in all this—free but guiltless. This second life, which she had lived before him and with him, was as pure and holy as that of childhood, but also as undisciplined. It was a life in which all that was beautiful and strong called forth a frank and fearless response, but in which experience had furnished no principles for guidance and no test against disguised villany. His own influence over her, and all the circumstances with which he had surrounded her, had tended to the development of such a life, and with just that one woeful deficiency.

While he thought thus she lay prostrate and nerveless in his arms. Gradually she began to realize her husband's presence. Then her apathy gave way to convulsive sobbing.

"Oh! take me away, Eugene; take me any where; I cannot stay here!" she cried.

"Yes, darling, I will take you away," he said, kindly. "Do not be troubled. It was only a dream. It is all over now." And he carried her to her own room, where he left her in the care of his faithful old housekeeper.

Yes, he must go away—away from Martin, away from that cenotaph in the cemetery, the tablet upon which was photographed in his memory for ever. It was now more than a year since his marriage, and a little daughter had been born to him; and here was another reason for flight.

In a few days Doctor Gurdon had secretly disposed of his estate; and one evening, with his wife and her infant daughter accompanied by the housekeeper, now little Gertrude's nurse, he embarked for the North on a Mississippi steamer.

Two evenings later, as he was sitting near the guard enjoying his cigar and congratulating himself upon his happy escape from the troubles which had lately beset him, he looked around, and at his side stood Pierre Martin! They were alone. Foiled in his last hope and driven to despair, the doctor seized his tormentor around the waist and tried to throw him overboard. A struggle followed, which resulted fatally for both of the combatants. They went overboard, each grappling the other in a death-struggle. A deafening shriek was heard from Louise's state-room, from the window of which she had witnessed the fatal termination of the

conflict. She was found upon the floor of her room apparently lifeless.

Every effort was made to recover Martin and Gurdon, but in vain. Both had evidently been drowned.

For hours Louise remained in a trance-like swoon. When she awoke she did not recognise either her child or its nurse. She did not understand where she was but murmured, "Heinrich—oh Heinrich! where are you?" She was evidently now Louise von Wetzlar again, and in her thoughts was back in Magnolia Cottage. "I have been ill," she murmured. "Who are you? and where is Heinrich?" Gradually the old nurse communicated to her the events of the past two years so far as knew them, but Louise comprehended not one word. There was some dreadful mistake; she knew nothing of Doctor Gurdon, or, indeed, of anything that was told her. Only yesterday, as it seemed to her, she was nursing the sick in New Orleans. It was long before she could believe in a life of which her consciousness gave no testimony. She finally found in Doctor Gurdon's trunk a statement which he had prepared, based upon Martin's story and his own investigations. She learned from this that Von Wetzlar had sold Magnolia Cottage—her parents having fallen victims to the yellow-fever shortly after her own supposed death—and that he had gone to Europe. Him she determined to find if the search consumed all that remained to her of life. For her child's (Gertrude's) sake she retained Doctor Gurdon's property, which was already in her possession, he having converted it all into ready money before his flight; she also kept the old housekeeper as nurse for Gertrude.

We need not follow in detail her search for her husband, which was continued during several years. She went to Vienna, to Rome, and almost over the entire Continent; to the East, to England; and at last, when she had quite given up in despair, she one day found him almost by accident—or rather it should be said that little Annette von Wetzlar found her mother. This child had now grown into a girl of twelve years, and was staying with her father in the English Quarter of Frankfurt-on-the-main. One evening at sunset her attention was attracted by a bright little girl of about six years of age who was walking by with her old nurse, whom she was teasing by the sauciest gambols. Annette ran up to her and gave her some flowers, receiving a kiss in return, and an invitation to call and see her at her own home. Annette visited her the next day, and in the little girl found a step-sister. She also found her own mother. They recognised each other at the first and Annette took her mother home with her. She spoke to her father at first, that he might not be entirely unprepared.

"Oh, papa," she cried, as she entered his studio; "I have found mamma, and she is here."

He dropped his pencil and rose to his feet, and there she was before him—his lost Louise. He had no time for astonishment, for her arms were in a moment clinging about his neck, and they were laughing and crying all in one breath.

The two step-sisters, Gertrude and Annette, still live together at Frankfurt. Louise is dead; but Von Wetzlar still lives, and is preparing a grand philosophical treatise on the Individual Human Consciousness, in which, as may be easily imagined, he considers that element of life to have been very much overestimated in its importance—at least in its connection with the vaster cycles of existence.

THE END.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

**THE FERNDALE EXPLOSION.**—Two bodies, the last of the ill-fated victims of the Ferndale explosion, have been brought to bank.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DUNDALK.**—Shortly after three o'clock on Friday morning a very destructive fire broke out in Dublin-street, Dundalk, in the house of a man named Mulholland. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a very short space of time six houses were burned to the ground.

A man named William John Dixon has died at St. George's Hospital from injuries received by falling out of a second-floor window in Chapel-row, Chelsea, where he was sitting with his legs hanging out, smoking his pipe. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**THE NEWPORT POISONING CASE.**—At the inquest, held at Newport, on Emily Collier, a report was read from Professor Taylor, stating that he had analyzed the intestines, and could find no trace of poison, or anything confirming the boy Gritt's confession, which he believed untrue. The inquest was adjourned.

A fire took place this week on the premises of Mr. A. Allen, paraffin lamp manufacturer, of 47, Essex-road, Islington. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp; the oil kept in store was set on fire, and the whole establishment destroyed in a very short time. No one was injured. Two or three of the neighbouring houses were also seriously damaged.

**SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED.**—Another boat accident has occurred in Shetland, by which six men have been drowned. They were going to prosecute the herring fishing at a distant station, when a wave struck the boat and swamped her, throwing the whole crew, seven in number, into the sea. One man was saved after being afloat for a considerable time. The families of the deceased are left very destitute.

**SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD BY FIRE.**—An inquest has been held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the body of Richard Rafton, three years of age. The mother went out for a short time, leaving deceased locked up in the bed-room where there was a fire. On her return she found him lying under the bed burnt to a cinder. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

**A MAN CHOKED.**—About twelve o'clock on Friday night a man named James Coats, a moulder, while eating tripe in the house of his daughter in High-street, was choked by a piece of meat. Dr. O'Reilly was called, but his services were of no avail. Deceased, who was about 42 years of age, had only recently arrived from America, where he had been long resident.

A sad accident is reported from Rhyll, which has resulted in the death of Mr. S. W. Shand, wine merchant, of Liverpool. Mr. Shand, while being driven from the Rhyll station to the house of a friend, accompanied by his host and another gentleman, was thrown from the conveyance, and received injuries which caused his death yesterday morning. The driver and one of his companions were also thrown out, but escaped with slight injuries.

On Thursday, the 19th ult., the soil covering several yokes of land in the neighbourhood of Moll, a few leagues from the town of Steyer, in Austria, suddenly fell in with a crash like thunder, and where the oats were waving a few seconds before there suddenly appeared a lake. It is supposed that the ground had been gradually undermined by the action of subterranean water, and the fall of the roof of the space thus hollowed out occurred as a matter of course.

The charred remains of two poor boys, about ten years of age, were found on Monday afternoon on the top of a lime-kiln at Upper Holloway. Some workmen say that for several weeks they have noticed the boys wandering about apparently without home or friends, and in a very destitute condition. It is most likely that they laid themselves down on Sunday evening on the top of the kiln for the sake of the warmth, and were suffocated in their sleep.

**AN OLD MAN KILLED BY A BOY.**—In Carlisle on Saturday afternoon, while an elderly man named John Martin, the owner of a small ware stall, was running down a street after two boys who had been teasing him, one of the boys picked up a stone and threw it at the old man. The missile struck him on the head; he fell down insensible, and when picked up a few minutes afterwards he was dead. The two boys who are about twelve years of age each, are in custody.

A letter from Piacenza, in the *Movimento* describes a terrible accident that took place on the night of the 15th in the great square of that town, where the people were collected to witness a display of fireworks. At about half-past nine a mortar destined to discharge a bomb of large size exploded with terrible effect. The pyrotechnist was killed on the spot, as was a child, whose stomach was torn open by one of the fragments; four persons were desperately wounded, and about thirty others received injuries more or less severe.

**DREADFUL FALL FROM A CHIMNEY.**—On Friday morning Joseph Hutchinson was engaged in pointing the chimney at Hartley's saw mill, Bradford, and was suspended by a rope for this purpose. By some means the rope broke, and the poor fellow fell from the top of the chimney to the ground, alighting with a fearful crash. He was taken up and conveyed as speedily as possible to the infirmary, where his leg had to be taken off. He is much bruised and shaken, and lies in a very critical state.

**FEARFUL END TO AN EXPERIMENT.**—A young miner named William Eslick, aged 22, was bathing in the sea at St. Agnes, Cornwall, last week, when he attempted to swim across an inlet with a boy of 13 upon his back. When in deep water, the boy became frightened, and grasped Eslick so tightly round the mouth and throat that he could not be shaken off. Before assistance could reach the struggling man he sank, and never rose again. It is supposed that he was suffocated before he sank. The boy was saved.

**SUICIDE OF A FATHER.**—A shocking case of suicide has taken place near Crouch End. Mr. Thomas James Houghton, a gentleman employed in the Customs, who lived in Offord-road, Barnsbury, went out for a walk with two of his children, aged respectively eight and ten. Near Crouch End he told his children to keep in his rear, and having climbed up an embankment of the Highgate branch of the Great Northern Railway, he ran in front of a train, and was immediately killed in the sight of his children.

**SERIOUS BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR PRESTON.**—On Friday an accident occurred by which one man unfortunately lost his life and another was dreadfully injured. The cause of the catastrophe was the partial explosion of a boiler, one of two used to drive the weaving shed of Messrs. Crowdsen, manufacturers, Walmer Bridge, a village about six miles from Preston. The two men, the fireman and engine-driver, were at work in the boiler-house at the time, when suddenly the explosion took place. The fireman was killed instantly, and the engine-driver was badly scalded.

**GEORGE LYONS,** the youth charged with the manslaughter of George Ross in Leather-lane, has been finally examined at the Clerkenwell police-court. Mr. Newton said it was fortunate for the prisoner that the medical evidence had shown that the deceased had not died through the prisoner's violence, but from an old standing disease. It was not to be tolerated, however, that people are to be knocked on the head even in joke, and he should deal with the case on the charge of assault. He sentenced the prisoner to two months' hard labour.

**ACCIDENT ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.**—On Monday afternoon Mr. Thomas Loring, aged 65 years, an hotel-keeper residing at March, in Cambridgeshire, was entering a railway carriage of a City train at the Edgware-road Station, when his foot slipped, and he fell between the platform and the train. The train got into motion at the moment, and the passing carriages broke one of Mr. Loring's legs, and severely lacerated the other. He was at once removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the fractured leg, but he expired at twelve o'clock at night.

**SHOCKING SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON.**—A shocking suicide has taken place at Brighton. A young man, only just turned seventeen, threw himself deliberately in front of a train near Kemp Town Junction, and was killed on the spot. The deceased, who was named Oldaker, was son of the station-master at Falmer, and was himself in the Brighton Railway Company's service as a ticket-collector. He had tried to enlist as a soldier, but was not accepted. Before his death he wrote a letter to his parents stating that he was "tired of wretched life." The jury found that he was temporarily insane.

**AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.**—An extensive seizure was made in Nottingham on Saturday night of a distillery containing two stills, one of them in full work at the time, together with upwards of 20 gallons of distilled spirits, at the house No. 16, March-street. Mr. Morgan, the excise-officer, along with Mr. Edwards and two policemen, entered the premises, and a distillery was discovered in an upper room. The only person found on the premises was a woman, who was taken into custody. The operations of this distillery have been to an extent which would defraud the revenue of nearly 40% per week.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday night, a railway pointsmen, named John Worthington, residing at Rumworth, near Bolton, met with a very shocking accident at Bolton station. He was leaving his duties for the night and as was his custom, was returning by the 9.30 train to Lostock. He jumped on the footboard of one of the carriages, and was about to get in one of the compartments, when his body came in contact with the side of the approach to the series of tunnels that begin at this point, and he was thrown under the wheels of the carriages. On being picked up his legs were found to be almost entirely severed from his body.



**DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE.**—Several cases of sunstroke have occurred in Essex, principally in the harvest field. Henry Smith, of North Weald, near Epping, was struck in the field, and died the same night. Four men at Bobbingworth were similarly affected, and one died the following morning. A boy named Williamson, at Earl's Colne, was taken ill in the field, and died in a few hours. Several other cases occurred which did not prove fatal. A Devonshire correspondent writes that at Barnstaple two labourers and a lad working in a harvest field were attacked with sunstroke. One of them, named Tossil, died in half an hour. The others are likely to recover.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Monday an accident occurred at Windermere to an excursion train from Liverpool and Manchester. The train was of great length, and the break power insufficient to prevent the train running down the steep gradient into one of the sidings of the Windermere Station. The engine burst through a limestone-built buffer, and after knocking down some outhouses, half buried itself close to the wall of the station waiting-rooms, which, in another yard, it would have destroyed. The stoker and driver jumped off 100 yards before the engine met the buffer, but the guards stuck to their posts. The injuries to the passengers were only slight.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday morning George Butcher, a platelayer, was knocked down at the East Croydon Station by some carriages that were being shunted. The wheels passed over both his thighs, fracturing them frightfully. Fortunately at the time of the accident two eminent London surgeons, Mr. Barnard Holt and Mr. Birkett, were in the up-train from Brighton, and they speedily tied the poor fellow's bleeding vessels, otherwise he must have bled to death on the spot. He was then conveyed to the Croydon Hospital, where Dr. Adams, assisted by Drs. Roper, Johnson, and Coles, amputated both thighs. The poor fellow rallied a little towards evening, but died at eleven at night.

**A MYSTERY SOLVED.**—The *Manchester Guardian* says that some of the mysterious circumstances in connection with the supposed murder of the woman who was found in the canal at Pendleton, have been cleared up. The clothes of the deceased have been identified by her mother, and the pocket handkerchief marked "Halliwell" has been satisfactorily accounted for. Last week the body was exhumed for the second time, and a minute examination was made by medical men. We are informed that this examination resulted in the majority of the surgeons expressing an opinion that all the injuries might have been caused by the passage of a boat in shallow water.

**LYNCH LAW IN SPAIN.**—The journals of Barcelona relate an extraordinary tragedy in the environs of that city. A thief a few days back attempted to steal a watch from a gentleman at the station of Granollera, but was detected by the latter, who arrested him. A third person came forward, and on being informed of the incident drew a poignard, and, stabbing the culprit in the breast, killed him on the spot. This barbarous act excited the greatest indignation, and the police had great difficulty in protecting the murderer from the crowd and lodging him in prison. The mob, however, broke into the gaol, and obtaining possession of the individual, killed him in the streets. He is said to belong to a highly respectable family of Madrid.

**DEATH ON A WELSH MOUNTAIN.**—An inquest has been held at Dolgelly on the body of a man which was found by a farmer named John Williams, on Cader Idris mountain, in an advanced state of decomposition, jammed in a hole between two crags. Identification was almost impossible, but from what was left of the clothes, and a small bundle found with the body, the remains are believed to be those of a poor man, a stranger, who was seen begging at the farmhouses in the neighbourhood on the last Dolgelly fair day, the 9th of August. It is supposed that he fell into the hole where his body was found, and was unable to extricate himself. The verdict was "Found dead on Cader Idris mountain; name of the person unknown."

**PLUNDERING A MINISTER.**—M. Asquerino, Minister for Spain at Brussels, and who is at this moment staying at Ostend, found, on returning to his apartments three days back, that his trunks and drawers had been broken open, and all his jewels and plate and a sum of 500*l.* abstracted. His female servant, whom he had brought with him from Brussels had also disappeared; but the police having been informed of the robbery, learned that the woman's sweetheart had arrived in the town that morning, and that two persons answering the description of the cook and her lover, had left in a cab for Nieupoort. The vehicle was consequently followed and overtaken at Furnes, still occupied by the culprits, in whose possession the stolen property was found. The two have been committed for trial.

**FATAL BATHING ACCIDENT.**—A sad affair has occurred at Whitby. A young gentleman named Wood, about 18 years of age, accompanied by a friend, went to the sands to bathe. They each hired a bathing machine and commenced to undress. A short time afterwards Mr. Wood was observed struggling in the water and crying for help. The bathing machine proprietors, notwithstanding the heavy sea falling on the beach, rushed into the water on their horses, accompanied by others with ropes, buoys, &c., but the unfortunate gentleman had drifted too far out to be reached. Several cobs put out of the harbour, and the steamer *Swallow*, which was lying outside, on being signalled, hastened to the scene, but they were too late. The deceased was a student at Eton.

**A FORTUNATE CASE OF BANKRUPTCY.**—A very gratifying result of a bankruptcy has been announced at the court in Basinghall-street. The case was that of George Motion, late wine and spirit merchant of Walbrook, and also a partner in the firm of Grimble and Co., distillers, of Albany-street, Regent's Park, whose liabilities were upwards of £20,000. Mr. Chidley, the solicitor for the assignees, now stated that the bankrupt's interest in the firm of Grimble and Co. had been fully realised, and had yielded sufficient to pay all the creditors in full, with interest on their several debts, and a small surplus would be left satisfying all claims. The debts are upwards of £20,000. It should be added that this gratifying result has only been arrived at after a lapse of four and a quarter years from the date of the bankruptcy.

**DEATH FROM BATHING IN DELICATE HEALTH.**—An inquest has been held in the Caledonian-road by Dr. Linklater respecting the death of a boy named Floyd, aged five years. The boy took a bath on Saturday week when the heat was excessive, and afterwards complained that he had hurt his foot. On the Monday he was taken ill, but seemed to get better, so that no medical assistance was called in. On the Wednesday morning he made a hearty breakfast, but shortly

afterwards died very suddenly. A surgeon who had made a post-mortem examination said the cause of death undoubtedly was a clot of blood in the heart, which he thought was the effect of incautious bathing. The action of the heart had been stagnated, and this was the proximate cause of death. The deceased was a very delicate boy. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

**A LUNATIC PATIENT FOUND STRANGLED IN COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.**—An inquest has been held at the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, Friern Barnet, on the body of Mary Ann Dudley, aged 33, who on Thursday last week was found strangled, by means of a pocket handkerchief, on the floor of the water-closet attached to the ward in which she was under charge. Deceased, by the position of her arms, must have drawn the handkerchief tight with her own hands. Deceased had previously tried to make away with herself. The medical evidence was to the effect that the cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart accelerated by strangulation. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by the deceased having strangled herself with a pocket handkerchief whilst in an unsound state of mind." The proceedings then closed.

**FATAL THUNDERSTORM.**—A severe and destructive thunderstorm occurred at Tadmorden, Bradford, and over a considerable district of East Yorkshire, on Sunday afternoon, and was accompanied in some places with a perfect deluge of rain, which completely flooded the land, and on the moors with hailstones of large size. Near Tadmorden a hayloft was fired, a domestic servant and a farm labourer thrown down and rendered unconscious by the lightning, and at Barugh Hill 10 sheep were killed by the same agency. The storm also proved fatal to a young man and woman, who were engaged to be married, and who were crossing a footpath between Farley and Stanningley. The lifeless bodies were found on the footpath by James Walker, cloth weaver, about half-past ten at night. The names were Thomas Hardacre, cloth weaver, of Pudsey, aged 21; and Emma Carrick, 22 years of age, daughter of Mr. Henry Carrick, basketmaker, Stanningley.

The man who injured himself by thrusting his neck against the spiked railings which enclose Sir John Moore's monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, is dead, and an inquest has been held on the body. His name was Thomas Kemp, and he was a plumber and painter, living at Barking. His wife stated that he had for some time been in a very desponding state of mind, owing to losses in business. He was, she said, a very religious man, and was in the habit of going to St. Paul's Cathedral. He never threatened self-destruction. When at home he was in the habit of leaning his head on the table, and he might have laid his head on these spikes by accident, and thus caused the injury. Mr. Payne, the coroner, in summing up, said he could not think that the deceased would come all the way from Barking to destroy his life when he could just as well do it at home. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**BABY FARMING IN MARYLEBONE.**—Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Monday afternoon at the Royal Standard, Seymour-place, Marylebone, on the body of a child, aged three months, named Sheers. The mother said she was a milliner, living at Notting-hill, and the child's father was a Mr. White. He had helped to support the child, which, in consequence of her position, she was obliged to put out to nurse. She placed it with Mrs. Stanford, at Seymour-place, and paid 6*s.* a week for its maintenance. The child was at that time a fine and healthy one, but the body was now quite emaciated. It died on Friday night in her presence. Dr. Elking said the child died from want of nutrition. It often happened that hand-fed children fell away, although they were well cared for. Mrs. Stanford deprecated being considered a baby-farmer, and maintained that the child had had all due attention paid to it. The jury returned a verdict that the child's death was accelerated by want of breast-milk, and expressed a strong feeling as to the conduct of the seducer.

**PREMATURE INTERMENT.**—A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funèbres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that the winding-sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevails in the neighbourhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A FUNERAL PROCESSION NEAR YORK.** As Mr. Edward Hutchins England, of Cheltenham, who was a guest with Mr. Thomas Burton Maynard, of Acomb Park, near York, was in company with the latter gentleman, proceeded from York to Acomb on horseback, he was suddenly, from a sunstroke or paralysis, struck with helplessness, fell from his saddle to the ground, and died within 24 hours. On the Monday an inquiry into the circumstances of the case resulted in a verdict being returned of "Accidentally killed." On the Tuesday evening, at a little before nine at night, the deceased's remains were being removed from Acomb to York, with a view to interment at Edinburgh, when another calamity occurred. Mr. White, a farmer, of Poppleton Villa, accompanied by a couple of friends on a dog cart, drove up furiously and ran with terrific force into a cab, which was smashed to pieces. The driver, James Flowers, was greatly stunned, and his companion on the box, of the name of William Howard, was extricated in an insensible condition from beneath the body of the cab.

**GREAT FIRE AT MESSRS. DAY AND MARTIN'S.**—On Friday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, was discovered raging in the well-known and extensive range of premises known as Day and Martin's backing manufactory, No. 97, High Holborn. The discovery does not appear to have been made until some persons passing by the front of the building noticed a dense mass of fire break through the clock in the entrance to the works. The firemen of the brigade station opposite were informed of the fact, when they hastened across the road, and found that the interior of the centre portion of the building was on fire from top to bottom. In a very few minutes the flames rolled up in immense bodies, through the roof, and

illuminated the whole of the metropolis. Engines from all parts of London, including about six land steamers, arrived, and the mains having been drawn, they were set to work, under the command of Mr. Bridges the acting chief officer during the absence of Captain Shaw in America. In spite of all that could be done the fire continued to rage until the warehouse and manufactory were destroyed.

**BLOWN OUT TO SEA.**—Between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday evening last week a small row gig, the *Nelly*, left Douglas harbour, Isle of Man, with two young gentlemen named Taylor and Whitlow, who proposed having a row in the bay, on board. The wind was at the time in shore, and there was no danger of their being blown out to sea. Some hours afterwards a small boat was observed from the lighthouse on Douglas Head a long way out to sea, and as the breeze was then off the shore, the land breeze, as is the case at this time of year, having succeeded the sea breeze at sunset, the fact was reported to Captain Scott, the piermaster. Captain Scott sent out a harbour boat to the rescue, but the information had been received too late for the boat to be of any service. A little later Charles Russell, the owner of the *Nelly*, proceeded to sea in a large sailing boat; but although the night was clear and he went far out to sea, he was unable to discover the whereabouts of the missing boat. The boat was picked up off the Calf of Man, on Friday, and the body of one of the gentlemen, named John Whitlow, was found dead in it. The fate of the other is unknown.

**CASE OF POISONING BY STRYCHNINE.**—A melancholy case of poisoning by strychnine has just occurred at Torrisholme, near Lancaster. A young woman named Jane Ellen Clifton, a domestic servant 25 years of age, was engaged to be married to a young fisherman, who neglected to get the banns published at the time he promised. This omission grieved the young woman—she became depressed in spirits; and on Wednesday last week, she bought a packet of "vermin powder" from a druggist in Lancaster, and took it and died within an hour afterwards. At the inquest on the Thursday the chemist from whose shop the packet of powder was obtained stated that a threepenny packet of the preparation contained five grains of strychnine, and that this was sufficient to kill five adults. He was aware that the Sale of Poisons Act required all sales of strychnine, and of arsenic, and preparations of arsenic to be registered, but he did not register the sales of "vermin powder," because he did not consider it came under the provisions of the act, as "strychnine and its preparations" were not mentioned. The threepenny powder consisted of twenty grains, one-fourth being strychnine and the rest arrowroot coloured.

**SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Monday forenoon an alarming and serious accident occurred to the Midland express, due at the Brunswick Dock at twelve minutes past eleven, when approaching the Garston Station. About 500 yards beyond the station there is a coal siding, and just before the approach of the express the pointman had opened the points to admit a train of coal waggons. This accomplished, it would appear that the man, instead of closing the points, allowed them to remain open, and when the express came up it was also directed into the siding, when a collision with the coal train ensued. The passenger train consisted of the engine and six carriages, and coming at considerable speed the engine dashed through the break van in rear of the coal train, and then springing in extraordinary fashion upon the top of the waggons, remained fixed and upright as though placed there for removal. The top of the break van was carried by the force of the collision some dozen yards away, and considerable damage was done to several of the waggons. Fortunately for the passengers in the express train the carriages did not follow the engine throughout its eccentric course, but became detached; yet still all the carriages were more or less shattered, and some of the occupants sustained injuries more or less severe.

**STABBING BY A TRADES' UNIONIST.**—At the Manchester Police-court, John Nocton, plasterer, has been charged with stabbing a stonemason, named Richard Walsh, on the previous day. About half-past two o'clock on the Tuesday the prisoner entered a beer-house where the prosecutor was drinking a glass of beer with a friend. The prosecutor was what is called a "knobstick," and the prisoner was a trade unionist. As soon as the prisoner came in he called the prosecutor offensive names, and the prosecutor having replied, "I am as good as you," the prisoner attacked him, and a scuffle took place, in the course of which the prisoner stabbed him severely on the temple with a knife. The landlord, on seeing the knife used, ran into the street and shouted "Murder," and a policeman having come up, the prisoner was taken into custody. The prosecutor was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where his wound was examined and dressed by Mr. W. H. Carruthers, junior house-surgeon. The wound, which was on the left temple, was an incised one, about half an inch long, and was in a dangerous place. The knife which had been produced, and which had been found on the prisoner, was a likely instrument to cause such a wound. The magistrates, considering that the case was a serious one, committed the prisoner for trial at the next sessions and refused bail.

**SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—Information has been received at Lloyd's from Ilfracombe respecting a collision which occurred between two vessels off Morte on Sunday night. The master of the Chanticleer, the barque which sank after the collision, states that he believes the brig to be the *Fulia* or *Fulius*, bound from Worthington to Cardiff. The place where the Chanticleer went down is now indicated by her topmasts, which are out of the water. Some of the sails have been recovered. Later reports of the fearful squall which has been experienced in the Mediterranean describe it as most terrific, and that a great number of vessels had suffered damage from it besides the English ship *Mary Martha*, which, as previously reported, was seized with the loss of all hands but three. The mate, one of the saved, states that "he and the other two men who were lashed at Malta supported themselves by clinging to some spar that floated out of the vessel when she foundered. They did not see anything of the rest of the crew, but at daylight there were five vessels, including the *Theresa*, in sight. One of them, a brig, was standing west in the direction of the floating wreck and was seen to lower a boat and pick something up, but as the *Theresa* had no signal flags she could not ascertain what it was." A report from Riga mentions the total loss of the English ship *Hannah*, bound to Hartlepool. She left the former port on the 2nd inst., and had made but little way when she was caught in a hurricane which blew away her sails and masts, and drove her on shore near Domesness. The crew had a miraculous escape.



## ST. MARTIN-LE-GRAND'S ADOPTED CHILD.

UNDER this title the new number of *All the Year Round* gives a description of the proposed arrangement for working the telegraphs in connection with the postal service. The existing telegraphic system is mainly defective in this respect, that the telegraph offices are situated at railway stations, and out of the principal centres of business and population. The Postmaster-General proposes to remedy this defect by carrying the wires, at as early a date as possible, to the post-offices of all the towns and villages at which there is a money-order office. At the same time, as the railway companies will have the means of transmitting messages for the public along the wires which they will maintain for their own peculiar business, it has been decided that they shall transmit such messages on behalf of the Postmaster-General, and shall account to him for the produce. The populations which have grown up around railway stations, and the persons who are taken to those stations by business or pleasure, will therefore lose none of the accommodation which they have hitherto enjoyed. The offices which the Post-office will maintain for the collection and transmission of messages will be of three kinds, namely:—Offices of deposit for messages. Every pillar or wall box will be a place of deposit for messages, which will be carried from it at the ordinary hours of collection to an office from which they can be sent by wire. Every receiving office which is not a money-order office will also be a place of deposit for messages, which will be carried from it at the ordinary hours of collection to the telegraph office; unless, indeed, the senders of the messages be willing to pay for immediate transmission, in which case the means of immediate transmission will be provided. Sub-telegraph offices. Head telegraph offices. Every money-order office will be either a sub or a head telegraph office. If it be a sub-office it will be at the terminal point of a telegraph line, and will merely

prescribes the extra charge for special foot messenger beyond those limits. Where the public do not care to incur that extra charge, the delivery is to be effected free of extra charge with the next ordinary delivery of letters. The extension of the existing system of wires to the money-order offices of the United Kingdom, whereby the telegraph will be brought closer to the population, will, it is expected, add greatly to the business done. By reducing the distance between the telegraph stations and the senders and receivers of messages, the charges for portage (which are considerable, and in many cases almost prohibitory) are reduced and the rapidity of transmission is increased. The difficulty of finding portage in rural districts, irrespective of the charge for it, is at present in many cases very great. This difficulty will, of course, be lessened as the wires are brought closer to the population.

## MASSACRE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE *New Zealand Herald's* correspondent, writing from Tauranga on the 21st of June, gives particulars of successes on the part of the rebel chief Te Kooti. He quotes a letter which had just been received from the front:—

Te Kooti is moving about Taupo, lord of the district. He has 100 cavalry, well equipped, and 200 picked men stationed in commanding position to intercept any of our forces. Heaven only knows what additional force or succour will be obtained by him at Taupo proper. If he succeeds now in gaining accession of strength, which I really think he will, we shall have hot times of it, not only here, but you in Tauranga will not escape. I have it on the best authority that Te Kooti intends making a raid on Tauranga in conjunction with Hakeaia. This is generally believed here to be true. He expects to get well supplied with ammunition in Tauranga from our friendlies and the neutrals; in the

murdered troopers at Opepe, and, meeting the officers, told the melancholy tale. The officers thus put on their guard, at once went to the scene of the disaster, and found the bodies of those named, and a letter purporting to be from Te Kooti to the effect that his route would be henceforth towards the Waikato; that his force comprised 200 men; and that the whole of the Arawa country would be visited by him on the way. I need not state that our homes here are in a state of mourning. In this catastrophe Mr. Gill, of the Resident Magistrate's Court, has lost an only son, a youth of great promise; Mr. Bedois has lost two sons; and Mr. Fairfax Johnstone one. It is a noticeable fact, and should be recorded, that none of the bodies were mutilated. It is now pretty well understood that the massacre of our troopers may be almost solely attributed to our folly in liberating Hauhaus prisoners on whom hung the slightest suspicion, which will be seen by the following:—"Our troopers, after leaving Tauranga, halted for some time at Huruiwi. Here a friendly native came into camp and sold some corn, &c., to the officers. This fellow's name was Tauerau. He was strongly suspected, and some of our men were certain that they recognised him as being one of three Hauhaus who were brought in prisoners to Te Papa and lodged in Monmouth Redoubt, but afterwards released. He slept in a hut in the camp, and the sentries made up their minds to shoot him should any pretext present itself. On the troopers leaving Huruiwi they found Tauerau was gone, and that the native guide was also *non est*. The Taupo friendlies, on being told about it, declared that he was a Hauhaus, and the greatest murderer in the district. The Arawas also expressed a great wish to get hold of him. We now find too late that our men were correct with regard to this scoundrel; for the men who escaped from Opepe declare that the same Tauerau was the most prominent at the dreadful work—there was no mistaking him." A dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel



YARMOUTH BEACH DURING THE HERRING SEASON.

have to transmit or receive messages. If it be a head office, it will occupy an intermediate point between two or more offices, and will have not merely to transmit and receive messages on its own account, but to repeat the messages of other offices; it will, in fact, be a "forward" office. Over and above the extension of the wires to every town and village in which there is a money-order office, it is proposed that district systems shall be established in some of the large towns. The classification of the offices into offices of deposit, sub-telegraphic, and head telegraphic offices, will prevail in the urban or district, as well as in the extra-urban or general systems. In those places in which there is neither receiving office nor pillar-box, and where the inhabitants give their letters to a rural post messenger, or mail cart driver, for transmission to the head office, they may, in like manner, if it be convenient to them, hand their telegrams to such messenger. It is intended that all charges for the transmission of messages, portage included, shall, so far as is practicable, be prepaid by postage stamps. Even in those cases in which some portion of the charge is paid in money by the sender or addressee, it is probable that the postmaster who receives the money payment will be required to affix postage stamps of corresponding value to the message paper and to cancel them. The advantages of prepayment by postage stamps are obvious. The department will be spared the cost of making several denominations of special telegraph stamps, and of stocking 12,000 receiving offices with them. The public will be once more likely always to have a sufficient supply of stamps near at hand than they would be if the telegraph stamps were distinct from the postage stamps; and the account of telegraphic revenue collected will be at least as simple as it would be if two classes of stamps were used. The limits within which delivery by special messenger, will be covered by the charge of 1s. for 20 words, &c., are prescribed by the act, which also

meantime the King is to sit down and quietly watch events." "On the 10th of June," adds the *Herald* correspondent, "an orderly arrived from the front bringing the melancholy intelligence that some 16 of our cavalry had been massacred. Of course there are many reports afloat, but the following may be depended upon as being the facts in the possession of the authorities at Tauranga, the despatch conveying them being from Colonel Fraser. In my last I mentioned that an expedition was about starting from Fort Galatea for Taupo, to select a line of road to that place, which expedition appears to have started, and comprised Colonel St. John, Major A. O., Major Cummins, A.C., Captain Moorsom, T.V.C., Lieutenant Clarke, T.V.C., Captain St. George, and some 16 non-commissioned officers and privates of the cavalry. It would seem that a halt was made at Opepe, near Taupo, and the officers before named went onward; it may be presumed, at all events, they had left Opepe, our men remaining there. The Maories came, introduced themselves in a friendly manner, and our poor fellows, not being sufficiently on their guard, were cruelly butchered. Such is the information received of the officers when they returned to Opepe. On the 12th another orderly arrived, bringing news which left no doubt that the massacre had taken place. The victims were Sergeant Slattery, Messrs. Lawson, Gill, Johnstone, Poirer, Bedois (2); the four latter were half-castes, and all of the Tauranga Volunteer Cavalry. Messrs. Ross, Cook, and McGillop (trumpeters), from Opatiki, were also amongst the victims; Cornet Smith, of Opatiki, missing. Returned to Fort Galatea: Sergeant Dette, Messrs. Lockwood, Stephenson, and Leary. I have before mentioned that the officers had left Opepe for some place not named. It is now known that they departed for a place called Tapueharura, and were to return the next morning. In the interim some of Mr. Mitchell's surveying staff came across two of the

Herrick, dated 10th June, reports that the orderly coming up with despatches was shot between Kiwi and the Lako Camp. He had started in company with Carpenter that morning from Wairoa, bringing despatches for Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick and a lot of letters landed by the Sturt."

## PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.

THE official reception of Prince Arthur at Halifax took place at noon on the 23rd. An immense crowd was in the dockyard. On landing from the Admiral's barge the Prince was received amid salvos of artillery. Many distinguished persons were present, including Governor-General Young, Lieutenant-Governor Doyle, Admirals Mundy and Wellesey, the corporation authorities, French naval officers, &c. An address to the Prince was read by the Recorder. The Prince read the following reply from manuscript:—"Mr. Mayor and Corporation of this City,—I return, most sincerely, my thanks for the loyal address which you have just presented me, and avail myself of the opportunity to request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent my grateful thanks for the kind and hearty welcome you have this day accorded me. I can assure you that I looked with anticipation of great pleasure to my visit to the British Dominion on this side of the Atlantic; and it is to me a source of great satisfaction to hear, on my first landing, how highly cherished still is the memory of my illustrious grandfather, who governed this province so long. Your allusions to the Queen and the kind wishes for my welfare will be most gratifying to Her Majesty, and I feel sure she will hear with pleasure how cordial and hearty has been her son's reception among you." The procession of militia, firemen, and societies moved through the thronged streets to the Government House, where the Prince reviewed it, and then retired. The city was afterwards brilliantly illuminated.

We give illustrations of the visit to Halifax, as well as other points along the route, particulars of which will be found amongst our Foreign and Colonial News.



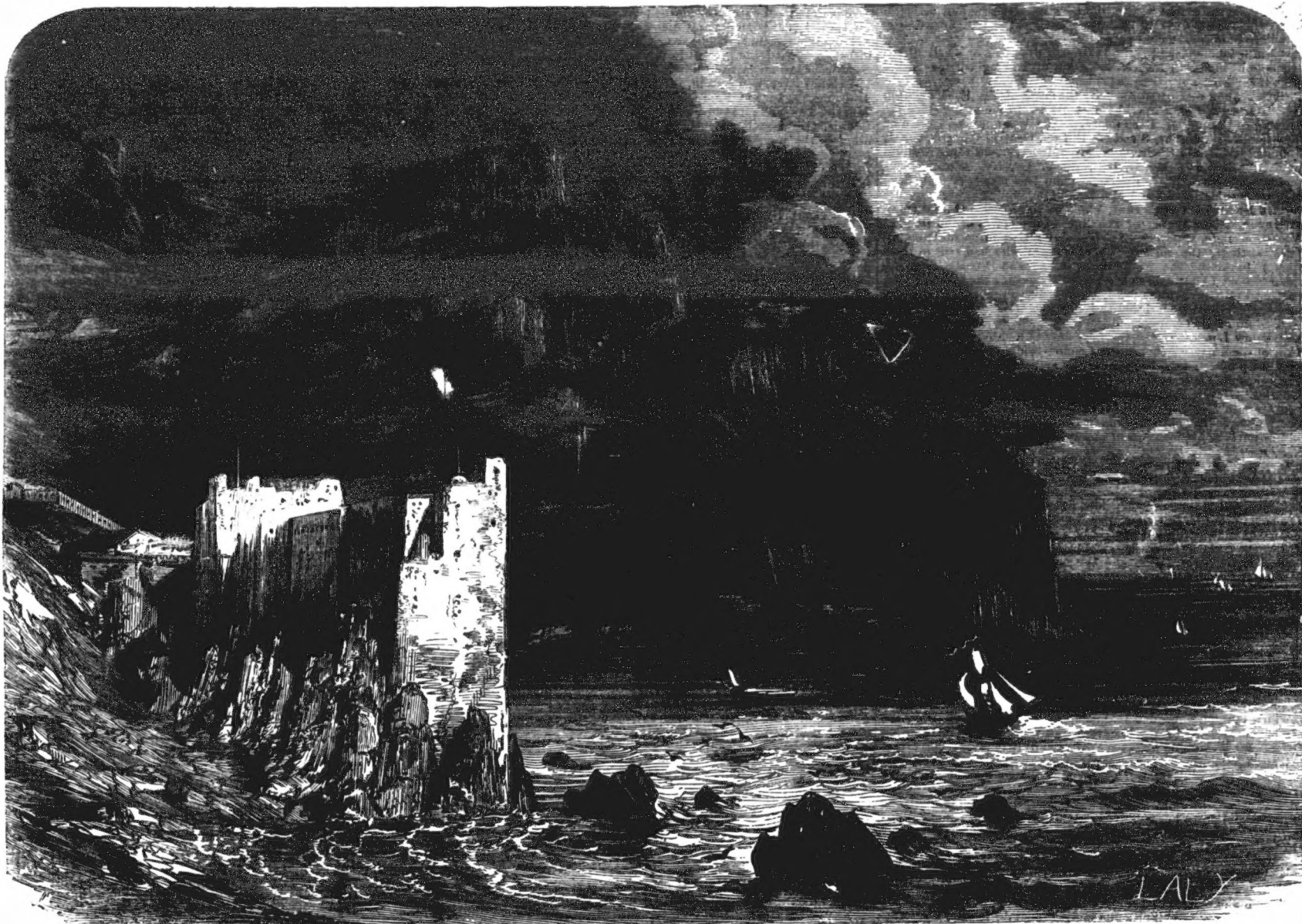
## DESTRUCTION OF THE HERMITAGE AT DUNKELD.

This beautiful building, well known to those who have visited the grounds of the Duke of Athole at Dunkeld, was, on Monday morning last, almost completely destroyed by gunpowder. The building consisted of a small temple, named, from a painting opposite the entrance, Ossian's Hall; and further on a room, the walls and ceiling of which were completely covered with mirrors, which reflected many times the waters of the rugged Braan which ran below, and "disclosed a scene more gaily beautiful than the song of Ossian e'er described." So far as we have gathered from a visit to the scene of the catastrophe, it appears that one of the doors entering to the building had been broken open and a barrel of gunpowder had been deposited in the entrance-room, and had been ignited by means of a fuse or train of gunpowder. The explosion was heard by a troop of tinkers who were encamped in Inver Wood, at a short distance from the Hermitage. They were asleep, and awakened by the explosion, and they likened the noise of it to a loud shot, or, as one of them remarked, it seemed as if the tunnel at Inver had fallen down. The whole scene around the building was one of destruction. The leaden dome-like roof above the entrance-room was completely torn off, and flung by the force of the explosion to a considerable distance from the building. The mason work above the door was also riven in several places, and the slate-covered roof of the centre of the building was separated from the wall. All round the ground the debris was scattered, and amongst it

## THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.

DR. ROBERT FOWLER, district medical officer of the East London Union, a few days ago paid a visit to the far-famed fasting girl of Wales, and from the account of his observations we give the following extracts:—The child, Sarah Jacob, is the daughter of a small tenant farmer living at Llethroydducha in the parish of Llanfihangelararth, Carmarthenshire, about one mile and a half from the Pencader Station on the Cardigan and Carmarthen Railway. The first impression was most unfavourable, and to a medical man the appearances were most suspicious. The child was lying in her bed decorated as a bride, having round her head a wreath of flowers, from which was suspended a smart riband, the ends of which were joined by a small bunch of flowers after the present fashion of ladies' bonnet strings. Before her, at proper reading distance, was an open Welsh book supported by two other books on her body. The blanket covering was clean, tidy, and perfectly smooth. Across the fire-place, which was nearly opposite the foot of her bed, was an arrangement of shelves well stocked with English and Welsh books, the gifts of various visitors to the house. The child is thirteen years of age, and is undoubtedly very pretty. Her face was plump, and her cheeks and lips of a beautiful rosy colour. Her eyes were bright and sparkling, the pupils were very dilated—in a measure explicable by the fact of the child's head and face being shaded from the window light by the projecting side of her cupboard bedstead. There was that restless movement and frequent looking out of the corners of the eyes so

disorders. The child's intellectual faculties and special senses were perfectly healthy. Before her illness she was very much devoted to religious reading. This devotion has lately considerably increased. She is a member of the Church of England, and has been confirmed. The mother stated that her daughter could not possibly grasp or hold anything in her hands. I made great efforts to examine her back, but was assured that this could be only permitted to any one actually present when the child was being moved, which was occasionally done for the purpose of changing the bed. This operation invariably brought on a fit, and was, consequently, performed as rapidly as possible, so that the parents had actually neither seen or washed the child's back for nearly two years. I was allowed to see the feet, and noticed that there were no pressure marks whatever about the ankles or heels. The feather bed on which she was lying was thin and poor, with nothing between it and the secking. Both feet were exceedingly pointed in direction, and the toes separated one from the other. On tickling the soles of the feet it was forcibly apparent to me that the girl was making a strong voluntary effort to prevent muscular movement. On touching her elsewhere about the body there was said, however, to be a very painful super-sensitiveness. My observation of the girl induces me to believe that each convulsion was merely a fit of hysterical epilepsy. The whole case is in fact one of simulative hysteria in a young girl having the propensity to deceive very strongly developed. I am inclined to believe that Sarah Jacob in reality deceives her own parents. The construction of the bed and the surrounding old Welsh cup-



THE FORT OF ABD EL KADIR.

was a beehive, which had been built under the roof. In the interior of the building a complete wreck was presented. The mirrors in the room overlooking the Braan were shattered into a thousand pieces, and covered the floor or were scattered around the building. From the appearance of the scene of destruction it was obvious the gunpowder had been placed in the entrance-room, for there the work of destruction was greatest. The furniture was also completely destroyed. About two o'clock Mr. Melville Jameson, procurator-fiscal for Perthshire, accompanied by the Dunkeld police-sergeant who had brought intelligence of the catastrophe to Perth, left that town for Dunkeld. On his arrival at the Hermitage he immediately set about making inquiries which might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the dastardly deed. There were collected several hoops of a pretty large barrel of gunpowder, but up to seven o'clock no clue had been obtained which would lead to the apprehension of any one who had had participation in the diabolical act. In Dunkeld great sympathy was expressed for the Duke of Athole. This is not the first destruction of the duke's property by those who set the law at defiance. Prince Leopold was at the Hermitage on Sunday evening.

**BRIEF BUT EMPHATIC.**—A new paper in Boise City, Idaho, introduces itself to the public in the following terms:—"Salutatory. We have started a paper. Name: *Capital Chronicle*. Principles: Democratic to the hilt. Object: To make a living. Office: On Maine street, about three hundred yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster can in the road. And we'll run it or 'bust.'"

characteristic of simulative disease. Considering the lengthened inactivity of the girl, her muscular development was very good, and the amount of fat layer not inconsiderable. My friend stated that she looked even better than she did about a twelvemonth ago. There was a slight perspiration over the surface of the body. The pulse was perfectly natural, as were also the sounds of the lungs and heart, so far as I was enabled to make a stethoscopic examination. Having received permission to do this, I proceeded to make the necessary disarrangement of dress, when the girl went off into what the mother called a fainting fit. This consisted of nothing but a little and momentary hysterical crying and sobbing. The colour never left the lips or cheeks. The pulse remained of the same power. Consciousness could have been but slightly diminished, inasmuch as upon my then opening the eyelids, I perceived a distinct upward and other movement of the eyeballs. Each percussion stroke of my examination, and even the pressure of the stethoscope, evoked an expression of pain, which elicited a natural sympathy from the mother, and an assertion that a continuance of such examination would bring on further fits. On percussing the region of the stomach I most distinctly produced the sound of gurgling, which we know to be caused by the admixture of air and fluid in motion. The most positive assurance of the parents was subsequently made that, saving a fortnightly moistening of her lips with cold water, the child had neither ate nor drunk anything for the last 23 months. The whole region of the belly was tympanitic, and the muscular walls of this cavity were tense and drum-like—a condition not infrequently concomitant of a well-known class of nervous

boards and drawers in the room are all favourable to the concealment of food. I am told that when watchers were, with permission, placed in the house, they were actually debarred from touching the bed. The watching was thus reduced to a palpable absurdity, the very first element of success being denied it.

## SWIMMING IN THE SERPENTINE.

Two races came off in the Serpentine on Monday morning for prizes presented by the German Gymnastic Society. The first was a 500 yards race, for a handsome prize, open to all amateurs who had not previously won a prize. Nine started, and a smart race was won by Mr. T. Collins by about forty yards, three yards separating the second and third. Time, 7 minutes 45 seconds. The next event was the contest for the 500 yards Challenge Cup presented by the aforementioned club. The prize has to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the holder, and Morris, one of the competitors, had already been successful in two races, but meeting with defeat on this occasion at the hands of Parker, the prize so nearly within his grasp will have to be contended for at least twice more. The race may be briefly described as follows:—They started very evenly, and kept strictly level for the first twenty yards, when Morris took a lead of about a foot and held it for rather more than fifty yards, when Parker got in front, and swimming strongly and better than usual, kept his lead to the end, winning a very fast race by eight yards. Time 7 minutes 29 seconds.



## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

A SUM of £21,000 has been voted for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh in Ceylon.

THE Viceroy of Egypt has ordered the potters of Aubrague (Bouches du Rhône) to supply him with 6,000 flower-pots, at the price of ten centimes per pot.

ON Thursday last week, the first parcel of Sussex hops of the new growth arrived in the Borough. They were grown by Mr. Thomas Barden, of Ticehurst, consigned to Messrs. Playsted, Watson, and Co., and sold by them at £6 per cwt.

MR. ARTHUR PACKARD, son of the Mayor of Ipswich, has travelled from Lowestoft to Ipswich, a distance of nearly fifty miles, on a bicycle in six hours. The young gentleman had travelled thirty-five and twenty-four miles respectively on the two previous days, with the thermometer at 75 deg. in the shade.

WINCHESTER is one of the great prizes of the Church. Nobody knows the amount Dr. Sumner has been receiving for the last forty-two years. Some say £25,000 a year. The next will only have £7,000, which, considering what is expected from him, is perhaps better than London at £10,000. Consequently, there is quite a little stir already in ecclesiastical circles as to the probable choice of his successor.

IT is gratifying to learn (says the *South London Press*) that all the money squandered on the Derby Day is not utterly lost. It has become the custom of sporting men en route to the Downs to toss money to the children at Sutton Schools. Last Derby Day the money thus given amounted to £37, and on Thursday last the children, to the number of 850, were taken to the Crystal Palace, and treated to a day's enjoyment out of these Derby offerings.

EDUCATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A new decree which has just been issued by the Russian Minister of Education, has produced great discontent in the Russian universities and colleges. The Minister has directed that every student shall in future wear a certain uniform after a prescribed pattern. The cost of this uniform is 70 roubles (£9), and it is said that full one-half of the students have declared their intention of leaving college rather than incur such a needless expense.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—By the death of Mr. E. C. Egerton the House of Commons has lost its twelfth member since the opening of the present Parliament. The Liberals who have died are—Sir A. W. Baller, Sir R. J. Clifton, Captain Calcraft, Sir J. Johnstone, Captain Spira, and Mr. Moore. The Conservatives who have died are—Mr. C. Bell, Sir T. Gresley, Admiral Seymour, and Mr. E. C. Egerton. The two members who have retired are—Mr. Traill and Mr. Hamilton.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER VISIT TO BELGIUM.—On Saturday afternoon, at the period of the close of the offices of the Belgian Vice-Consulate, where the Anglo-Belgian Committee are holding their sittings, the number of volunteers who had sent in their names to attend the forthcoming Liège and Brussels fêtes had reached over 1,000; and as the period for closing the lists has been extended to Saturday (to-day), there is every probability that the aggregate will be from 1,200 to 1,400.

A SEAL AT BATTERSEA.—Last week a couple of fine seals were seen below London-bridge, having followed a ship from the north. One of them never got beyond London-bridge, but the other was driven up by the tide, and at length arrived at Battersea-bridge. He was a fine specimen, between four and five feet long, and Mr. Charles Graves, boat-builder, of Chelsea, put off in a boat to capture the stranger, with a gun loaded with No. 10 shot. A charge was lodged clean in the neck of the seal, which almost immediately sunk, and was not recovered.

A MAN named Bowen has confessed to having caused the catastrophe on the Erie railroad in April, 1868, by which a train was precipitated into the river near Carr's Hope. He at first attempted to throw the guilt on another man, named Knight, and to obtain the reward of 2,000 dollars offered for the apprehension of the culprit, but, suspicion falling on him, he was arrested, and confessed that he himself had raised a rail out of its place so as to throw the train off its track. He was committed for trial on the charge of tearing the railroad track and committing perjury.

THE PEERAGE.—It appears that seventeen temporal and one spiritual peer have died since the new House of Commons was elected. The temporal peers are the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Delawarr, Fingal, Glasgow, Radnor, and Wicklow, Viscounts Gough and Strangford, Lords Broughton, Castlemaize, Cloncurry, Hawke, Kenyon, Leominster, Stanley of Alderley, Taunton, and Wyndford. The spiritual peer is Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. The viscountcy of Strangford and the baronies of Broughton and Taunton have become extinct, and the youthful Lord Kenyon will not attain his majority until 1885.

THE 10th of November is the date now fixed for the departure from the Medway of the Great Eastern with the Indian cable on board, for laying down between Aden and Bombay. The Great Eastern having undergone her refit, and the necessary repairs to her large iron cable-tanks effected, the shipment of the cable was commenced last week, the quantity stowed on board up to Saturday afternoon being close upon 300 miles. The cable is similar to the last laid down between France and America, with some slight improvements to adapt it for the higher temperature of the water in which it will be deposited.

A REMARKABLE Fenian funeral has taken place in Dublin. The remains of John Dalton, a blacksmith, who had been in prison as a Fenian, were conveyed to Glasnevin cemetery by a procession of about two hundred men, walking in array. Each wore a green necktie, and some had green leaves in their natbands. One hundred vehicles followed, containing women and children decorated in green, many carrying branches of laurel. At the graveyard the people fell on their knees unanimously, and prayers were said, but not by a clergyman. The crowd then visited the "memorial crosses of the Manchester martyrs."

PRUSSIAN DEFENCES.—The works intended to defend the mouth of the Ebe are to be pushed on with all possible haste, and it is hoped they will be completed next year. On the other hand it is stated that Rendsburg is no longer to remain a fortified town. The improvement of the defences has therefore been abandoned, and an entire demolition of those now existing may be expected. The Prussian ironclad *König Wilhelm* is to be armed with 26 rifled 300-pounders and with four lighter cannon, in bomb proof towers on the upper deck. She will thus carry 30 guns, and not 26 as was formerly stated.

THE LAST OF THE "MILLIONAIRE" PAUPER.—Last week at a meeting of the Paddington Board of Guardians, Mr. Hartree, the relieving officer of the parish, reported that he had had an interview with Mr. Marshall Wood, sculptor, Osaburg-street, St. Pancras, and son of Mr. Hamilton Wood, who, it will be remembered, told so many stories of having repeatedly won and lost fabulous fortunes, which statements subsequently turned out to be apocryphal. The result of the interview was that Mr. Marshall Wood entered into an undertaking to pay the guardians 7s. per week for his father's support, and this arrangement the Board deemed a satisfactory one.

AN INTERNATIONAL FLAG OF DISTRESS.—Dr. Steinborg, the physician-general of the Prussian navy, lately presented a memorial to the French Government advocating the general adoption of an international flag of distress. The document was accompanied by a request that it should be inserted in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, in order to evoke an expression of opinion on the subject from experienced French naval officers. Not only has this been promptly complied with, but the French Government has declared in the same journal that the wish shall be fulfilled, and that the consent of the Government has been already given to the introduction of an international flag of distress.

IN reference to the forthcoming Durbar of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, at Agra, we hear that he is to give presents at the expense of the Indian Treasury, and to receive presents, which are to be sold by auction for the benefit of the Treasury, in conformity with the practice as to presents made to officials. This practice will give the greatest offence to the princes of India, as the prices fetched by their presents will be circulated in every native paper throughout the country. It is therefore proposed, as a means of meeting the difficulties, and to avoid affecting their susceptibilities, that the presents, which will be remarkable productions of the empire, shall be sent to the India Museum and to South Kensington.

AN IRISHMAN'S HOPE OF HEAVEN.—The Liverpool coroner held an inquest a few days ago on the body of John O'Donnell, forty-nine years of age, a labourer, who lived in No. 2, Court, Portland-place. The deceased was a man given to drink, and had of late been drinking heavily. He was found by his son hanging from the banisters of the stairs by a rope quite dead. A letter had been written by him to his wife, asking her to look after her family, as he was no longer a guardian to them, and bring them up in the fear of God. He hoped she would meet him in heaven, where there would be "no Mrs. Corkhill, or Mrs. Battersea for to drink health to me, wishing me in hell, and liver enough to stand a pint of beer to 'ould Nick' to stir the coals." He also hoped she would meet "some kind soul to revive you and not deceive you." A verdict was returned that deceased had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity.

THE LODGER FRANCHISE IN LAMBETH.—The official published lists of lodger claimants for the franchise in the borough of Lambeth, just issued, show a great falling off in numbers from last year. At the revision for 1868-9 there were 1,200 lodger claims in the three parishes comprising the borough—viz., St. Mary's, Lambeth; St. Mary's, Newington; and St. Giles's, Camberwell. Of these 1,200 claimants only 400 were placed upon the register of voters, the remainder being struck off by the revising barrister, either from not being present in person to support their claims, or from technical mistakes in filling up their claims. This year only 294 claims have been sent in, including those who have reclaimed as being on last year's register—viz., 110 in the parish of St. Mary's, Lambeth; 144 in St. Mary's, Newington; and 40 in St. Giles's, Camberwell. Supposing the whole of these claims are allowed, the number of lodgers on the borough register will be more than 100 less than last year. It is computed that there are fully 8,000 lodgers in the borough only qualified by rental to be placed upon the register, and of this number only 294 have claimed. The claimants are principally described as gentlemen or clerks.

A VESSEL DISABLED BY A SWORD FISH.—Some short time ago there was a trial in England as to the possibility of a sword fish penetrating the planks of a ship and afterwards withdrawing its horn. A somewhat similar accident has occurred to the N. G. ship *Hertha*, which is now under repair at Singapore. The vessel was lying-to in a gale of wind at night, somewhere on this side of the Cape, when a violent shock was felt under the bottom; a second blow almost immediately followed, and then a third against the rudder. The captain supposed he had struck on a sunken wreck, as the last shock broke the tiller and some of the rudder pintles, and entirely disabled the rudder. After repairing damages the ship went on to Singapore, and on docking it has been found that she must have been struck by a sword fish; a considerable piece of the bone still remained in the plank, and was taken out in the presence of the surveyors. From the injuries sustained by the ship, it is supposed that her keel first struck the fish, as a considerable hollow is broken into it; that the fish then became enraged, and attacked its supposed enemy, broke off its horn, and then gave a final blow on the rudder. Had the fish's bone not been left in the hole, the captain and surveyors would have been under the impression that the injuries were caused by a sunken wreck.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.—From the returns just completed by the Government emigration officials for the port of Liverpool, it appears that the emigration from the Mersey during the month of August was as follows:—29 ships "under the act" sailed with 14,891 passengers—1,534 cabin, and 13,357 steerage. Of these, 7,975 were English, 885 Scotch, 2,553 Irish, and 3,478 foreigners. 22 of the ships sailed to the United States with 12,030 passengers, of whom 5,956 were English, 858 Scotch, 2,078 Irish, and 2,738 foreigners. To Canada there sailed six ships, with 2,553 passengers; 1,516 were English, three Irish, and 734 foreigners. To Victoria there sailed one ship, with 608 passengers, of whom 503 were English, 27 Scotch, 72 Irish, and six foreigners. There also sailed from the river in the course of the month 19 "short" ships, or ships not under the act, with 929 passengers. Five ships went to the United States with 682 passengers, one to New Brunswick with five passengers, one to New South Wales with three passengers, three to Victoria with 81 passengers, six to South America with 110 passengers, two to Africa with 45 passengers, and one to the East Indies with three passengers, making a total of 48 ships, with 15,820 emigrants. As compared with August, 1868, this shows an increase of 4,675 passengers; and as compared with the number that sailed during the month of July last an increase of 110.

## LAW AND POLICE.

NOVEL CHARGE.—The Swindon magistrates have fined a man named Wright £1, or a fortnight's imprisonment, for trying to overthrow a velocipede on which a person was riding. He paid the money.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY AND FRAUD.—The young man Clement Harwood, who has been remanded several times on a charge of stealing bills of exchange to the amount of £15,000, and who is also charged with forgery, was again brought up on Tuesday. The prosecutor asked to be allowed to withdraw the charge, which the Lord Mayor granted.

AN elderly man, named George Booth, of 39, Little George-street, Hampstead-road, was on Monday morning fined 20s. by Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street, for pulling down part of a list of voters affixed to the doors of Warwick-street Chapel, St. James's. Mr. Knox said that if the money was not paid a distress warrant would be levied on the prisoner's goods.

THE OLD KENT-ROAD OUTRAGE.—At Lambeth police-court on Saturday the woman Lewis, who was apprehended with Paul, the man charged with the outrage and robbery at Mr. Peake's, in the Old Kent-road, was charged on remand with being in unlawful possession of ten duplicates, relating to several wedding and other gold rings as well as wearing apparel, supposed to have been stolen. It was stated that the prisoner had during the last sixteen years been repeatedly convicted, and was once sentenced to six years penal servitude. She was again remanded.

INDECENT BILL-STICKING.—At the Guildhall a young man named Mark Nugent was charged with posting an indecent bill on a wall in Bride-lane. The prisoner said he had only been employed in this manner for a few days. He had been brought up as an architect and surveyor in Liverpool, and when he left that place was employed by a person who absconded, and was a defaulter to the amount of £15,000. He had since been out of employment for a long time, and had at last taken to stick bills at 2s. a day. Mr. Alderman Howden said he was sorry to see a young man who had once filled a respectable position reduced to such a miserable condition, and, on his promising not to offend again, discharged him.

A DRUNKEN CHARWOMAN.—Mary Wade, aged forty-five, a charwoman who said she had no home, was charged at Clerkenwell II police-court with being drunk and disorderly. On the previous night she was drunk, and applied at the police-station for an order for admission to the casual ward. On being refused, she threw herself on the pavement, and behaved in a very indecent manner. The prisoner said she was compelled to go to the casual ward because she could not work, having poisoned her finger whilst at work at a pickle warehouse at the West-end. It was not, she said, the vegetables, but the ingredients that were put into the pickles that poisoned her finger. Mr. Cook said that drunkenness was no excuse for such conduct, and ordered her to pay a fine of 5s., or in default to be imprisoned in the cells for one day.

TROUBLESOME DOGS.—Mr. James Scott, of 46, Kensington Park-gardens, was summoned at the Hammersmith police-court for keeping dogs upon his premises so as to be a nuisance. Mr. Lawrence, of 56, Kensington Park-road, said the defendant kept about a dozen sporting dogs, which were yelling and barking night and day, within a few yards of his house. The noise was a perfect nuisance to the neighbours; so much so that if he had been aware of it he would not have purchased the house. The witness added that the nuisance was so intolerable that unless it were removed he must leave his house. Mr. Dayman was of opinion that the case came within the spirit and intention of the Act, for the words were "keep any animal so as to be a nuisance." He therefore granted a prohibitory order, which would prevent a recurrence of the nuisance, with 2s. costs.

A LIKING FOR FLOWERS AND ITS RESULT.—Rudolf Zimmermann, a German, was charged at Marlborough-street with stealing some artificial flowers, the property of Messrs. Swann and Edgar, Regent-street. An assistant in the employ of the prosecutors said the prisoner asked her for a small box to put some flowers in, and in consequence of a box being missed he was taken into the counting house, where a bunch of artificial wild flowers fell from his hat, which the witness said he bought in the Haymarket, but which the witness identified as the property of the prosecutors. It was stated that the prisoner was tried at the Middlesex Sessions in 1868 in the name of Schultz, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for a similar robbery, and at that time there were about fifty cases against him. He was assisted by the German Society to Hamburg, and as soon as he got there he collected money from merchants and came back to England.

A FEROCIOUS AND BRUTAL FATHER.—Edward Wright, a drover, who is said to be "the terror of Newport market," was charged at Marlborough-street with assaulting his son Edward, a boy about 11 years of age. The case was first before the magistrate a few days previously, when the boy said that his father struck him on the head with a stick, and inflicted a severe wound. The prisoner said that he struck the boy, who had no mother living, because he did not get up to get him his breakfast. The boy said his father got drunk every afternoon, and frequently ill-used him. Mr. Knox said the prisoner was a brutal fellow, and when brought before him on the first occasion appeared like a maniac. He was clearly a very violent man. The prisoner said he was out of temper at the time, because a drove of sheep he had taken to a place were sent back. Mr. Knox said he had no right to vent his spite on his son, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

THEFT OF LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA STATION, MANCHESTER.—On Friday at the Manchester police-court, a man, named Joseph Harrison, was brought before Mr. Headlam, charged with having stolen a quantity of luggage, at Victoria Station, on the Monday. The property belonged to Mr. E. Pike, chairman of the Cork Steam Ship Company, who arrived at Victoria Station from Leeds on Monday evening, and having some time to wait before he could continue his journey he gave the luggage, which was of the value of £10, in charge of a porter in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The porter put the luggage on a truck, which he left on the platform, and told another official to keep an eye on it. The prisoner was seen by a policeman named Wilcocks to go up to the truck, lift the luggage, and walk away with it. The officer followed, and on overtaking him charged him with stealing the luggage, which the prisoner denied, stating he had mistaken it for another person's, and that he was taking it to a house hard by. The officer then gave him in charge to the city police. He was committed for trial at the sessions.

A REMARKABLE "EPIGRAPH" SQUABBLE.—A curious application was made to Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street on Saturday. Mr. Emery, of 66, Great Portland-street, said that the Highgate Cemetery had refused to allow him to place a stone on a grave which he had purchased in the cemetery, because the inscription upon the stone stated that the child in whose memory it was to be put had died "from the mortal effects of vaccination." Mr. Emery said that this was the verdict of the coroner's jury and he asked the magistrate's advice upon the subject. Mr. Knox declined to enter upon the general question of the policy of vaccination, and said the legal question in the case would be, what rights were purchased with the ground? what conditions were attached to the sale? Mr. Emery said no conditions whatsoever. The company, however, state that they laid down as a condition that "a tombstone of a design to be approved of by the company, must be erected within twelve months;" but this condition was brought under Mr. Emery's notice for the first time when he got his receipt. Would the word "design" include the terms of the inscription? That might be a question for a court of law. Certainly, anything of a blasphemous, seditious, libellous, or immoral nature might be reasonably objected to. Suppose Mr. Emery were to insert the words, "According to the verdict of a coroner's jury" before the words, "from the mortal effects of vaccination." As a coroner and his jury were a legally constituted tribunal, it might remove the difficulty.

A MONEY LENDER CHARGED.—A serious charge of fraud against a money-lender named Cook, of Warwick-street, came before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street, for final hearing. A Mr. Hall had at various times obtained loans, amounting in the whole to £600, on the security of some property in Ireland. Mr. Hall died last year, and the widow, having a policy of insurance for £200 on her husband's life effected in the British Equitable Office, called on Mr. Cook, and after several interviews, was asked to sign a deed, the contents of which, although read over to her, she said she did not understand, because the reading was done in a hurried manner. She stated in her evidence that she was told the deed was one to secure the repayment of a loan of £200, which Mr. Cook proposed to make to her in order to enable her to take a public-house; but it turned out to be a deed for the transfer of her interest in the life policy. The question then arose whether this deed had been obtained fairly or otherwise. Mr. Cook received the insurance money, and at different times advanced to Mrs. Hall £65, and, when she applied for the balance she was told that the expenses of taking out administration in Ireland and England would be about £135, and therefore that nothing was due to her. An action against Mr. Cook to recover the balance was tried at Hertford, and the jury gave a verdict in favour of Mrs. Hall, who then took out a summons against Mr. Cook for obtaining the deed by fraud. Mr. Knox, in summing up the evidence, said that nothing could be worse than the mode by which the deed was obtained; and another point that told against Mr. Cook was, that a sum of £90 had been charged for the Irish probate, whereas no probate had been taken out. On the other side, it appeared that the property in Ireland which was the security for the £600 advanced by Mr. Cook, was not so valuable as he had supposed it to be. Mr. Knox said that he must send the case to a jury, but agreed to take Mr. Cook's recognisances in £1,000.



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